



## Seeks Detailed Sadat Plan

## Kissinger Travels to Egypt To Renew Shuttle Diplomacy

By Bernard Gwertzman

BRUSSELS, March 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went to Aswan, Egypt, tonight to try to persuade President Anwar Sadat of the need to translate his general willingness to reach a new Sinai agreement into concrete terms acceptable to Israel.

Formally beginning his latest effort at "shuttle diplomacy," Mr.



Dimitrios Bitsios

## Energy Unit Sets Oil Price Safety Net

(Continued from Page 1)

a common agreement so that, in the event of a fall in the oil price, other agency countries would not gain a competitive advantage.

**Price Range Concept**

IEA sources have said during the past few days that the agency was working toward a price range concept that would allow individual countries considerable flexibility in deciding at what price it had to penalize low-price oil.

Mr. Davignon said that the common tariff idea had been discarded by the agency in December as "unworkable." He said that the terminology "floor price" had been abandoned because "it invited too many interpretations."

He said that the safety net mechanism would take into account differences between resources with extensive energy resources and those with limited resources.

At its March 20 meeting, the IEA will take up the proposals made at the Algiers conference of heads of state of the petroleum-producing countries that ended yesterday, particularly the proposition to negotiate stabilization of world oil prices as well as price agreements on a wide range of raw materials.

Mr. Davignon said that the agency did not get into a discussion of the producers' proposals because the agency did not have the details in time for today's meeting.

He said that next month's consumer-producer preliminary conference, which could run for weeks or even months, would be the forum to discuss such proposals as made by the producers yesterday.

He declined to comment on widening the full consumer-producer conference, which some have said could be held during the summer, to include all raw materials, as the oil-producing countries called for yesterday.

"This is a very important question of bringing up the kind of long-term agreement we want to reach," he said. "I can't comment on that now."

## Turkish Premier Fails to Achieve Coalition Accord

ANKARA, March 7 (Reuters).—Sadik Inanik, Turkey's premier, today acknowledged failure in his first efforts to form a government to end a six-month political crisis and declared he was pessimistic about his future chances.

Mr. Inanik said he spoke with President Fahri Koruturk after five days of fruitless talks with party leaders to find out if they would join a national coalition.

Mr. Inanik, 70, a retired professor, promised to present new alternatives next week but added: "I am not hopeful about these talks."

Mr. Inanik's first negotiations were founded on insistence by the Nationalist Front, which includes four rightist parties, that it be allowed to continue its attempt to form a working government.

Mr. Inanik was charged last weekend with forming a coalition to hold elections. The Nationalist Front opposes early elections. The country has been run by a caretaker administration since September.

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Kissinger expects during tomorrow's talks with Mr. Sadat to get from the Egyptian President a more detailed proposal than has been put forward in the preliminary diplomatic probes carried out by Mr. Kissinger.

The new Egyptian ideas will then be carried to Israel on Sunday—after a stop that day in Syria—to see what reaction they evoke from Premier Yitzhak Rabin and other top Israeli officials.

Despite continuing press reports from Egypt suggesting that a second-stage Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement was virtually agreed upon, Mr. Kissinger and his top aides insisted again today, aboard the Air Force Boeing 707 that flew to Brussels from London, that no details were set and that the possibility remained that the gap separating Egypt and Israel might not be closed.

**Cyprus Question**

Before departing for Egypt, Mr. Kissinger conferred for about two hours at the American Embassy here with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios on both U.S.-Greek relations and the Cyprus question.

The United States believes that the Greek government would like to settle the Cyprus issue and Mr. Kissinger was ready to offer American help by serving as an unofficial mediator with the Turks.

Mr. Kissinger, on the flight to Egypt, said he believed that the Palestinian terrorist raid in Tel Aviv Wednesday night had made the current round of negotiations more difficult because it could put additional pressure on Mr. Sadat not to make the kind of compromises needed to reach an accord.

Essentially, a second-stage disengagement agreement now envisaged by Mr. Kissinger would implement a significant Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Desert, including the return of the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the strategic mountain passes seized in the June 1967 war. Although the territory had reverted to Egyptian control, it probably would be demilitarized.

**Public Document**

But in order for the Israeli public to accept the loss of the strategic Giddi and Mitla Passes and the oil fields, Mr. Sadat would have to agree, U.S. officials assert, to a public document that includes at least some of the "nonbelligerency" declarations sought by the Israelis.

Mr. Kissinger envisaged his role at this stage primarily in probing how specific Mr. Sadat is willing to be in meeting the Israeli conditions and how flexible the Israelis are willing to be in meeting Mr. Sadat's problems relating to Arab opinion. A Sinai accord would be viewed with suspicion and anger by the Palestine Liberation Organization and probably by Syria as well.

Mr. Kissinger has long believed that, if left to their own views, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Rabin could probably reach an accord fairly easily. But Mr. Rabin also is under considerable political pressure.

Mr. Kissinger also hopes to achieve a formula that would set up new Israeli-Syrian talks, either for a partial agreement, up to now rejected by Israel, or for a final peace accord, either in a reconvened Geneva conference or otherwise.

Pressure is building for a new Geneva conference and there is a good chance it will be convened even if Mr. Kissinger succeeds in this mission.

**Canal Plan Reported**

CAIRO, March 7 (UPI).—Egypt will reopen the Suez Canal if Israel withdraws from the Giddi and Mitla Passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields, the weekly newspaper Al-Ahram said late tonight.

The newspaper said: "Egypt has prepared a plan, reopening the canal 10 days after Israel completes its withdrawal from the passes and oil fields."

## 2 Terror Suspects Seized in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 7 (Reuters).—Two Japanese have been arrested after being found photographing and sketching a building housing embassies here. Police say they may be members of the Japanese Red Army terrorist group.

A police spokesman said the two men, aged about 25, were arrested for possessing false passports Wednesday afternoon after making pictures of a building that houses the embassies of Libya, Somalia, Uruguay, Austria, Iceland and Bangladesh.

The spokesman said the two entered Sweden from Norway last week in a rented car. He said they have declined to answer questions "but from articles we found in the car we believe they are political activists and may be members of the Red Army group." The Japanese Embassy had warned that two guerrillas might come to Scandinavia with false passports.

**Genscher to Visit Egypt**

BONN, March 7 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia April 14-18 for talks with Middle East leaders on closer bilateral cooperation, the Foreign Ministry said today.

## Unesco—Its Goals and Its Performance

(Continued from Page 1)

limited mainly by what they term the paucity of their resources and by international politics.

"We're only as good as the nations which run us," an official said. "A lot of these countries don't give a damn about human rights and equality," a professional worker said, "so that's why we get these vague resolutions about how great books are or how terrific peace is."

Often, Unesco workers complain, member nations are unwilling to back up the words spoken in Paris and Unesco has no way to force their support. This view is whimsically explained by Dragoljub Najman, a Yugoslav who heads Unesco's higher education program.

"We can't force anyone into paradise with a stick," he said. "Less whimsical, Mr. Najman said, that education and culture are highly political domains."

Venice is a case in point. In 1968, Unesco began advising the Italian government how to save Venice from sinking into the sea. A program, expected to cost \$650 million, was drawn up and Unesco began soliciting funds. But the Italian government, crippled by continual political crises, inflation and recession, has been unable to start work. At this point, Unesco said that it can do nothing but continue to encourage Italy to begin.

**Its Bureaucracy**

Closer to home, another hobbler on Unesco's efficiency is its own bureaucracy, which is accused of being unwieldy and unresponsive.

Critics inside and outside the organization charge Unesco with creating a status hierarchy that subsists in endless paper pushing, with building an over-centralized structure that isolates headquarters in Paris from the reality in the field and with perpetuating a quota system by requiring staff members to be hired from each contributing country. This is standard procedure for all UN agencies.

Such a quota system, critics charge, allows lazy and sometimes incompetent workers to be hired purely on the basis that their countries must be allotted some jobs. "There are a lot of unqualified people running around here," admitted a Unesco professional worker.

These problems are compounded by the variety of nationalities working together at headquarters. "Just imagine if General Motors were headed by an African and you had a Canadian for vice-president and on down the line like that," an ambassador to Unesco said. "I'm amazed they do as well as they do," he added.

An example of what Unesco

## A Sense of Well-Being

PARIS, March 7 (UPI).—The advantages of working for Unesco are both materialistic and idealistic, which helps explain why each year about 4,000 persons apply for the 500 professional places available because of turnover at headquarters here and in the field.

The idealistic advantages cannot be measured but the materialistic benefits can: the starting salary for a secretary with two languages is \$8,000 a year; an average professional—a P3 or program officer—starts at \$14,800 annually on the UN pay scale; high-level jobs start at almost \$22,000 annually.

Although these salaries are moderate by the scale of a U.S. corporation, they are high in terms of pay in an underdeveloped country. In addition, various benefits stretch the salary.

An international civil servant, for example, pays no income taxes, so his salary is net. A Unesco employee in Paris also has the right to buy a car tax-free and to shop at the organization's commissary, where low prices are legend.

"You have the right to buy the most extraordinary things" through the commissary, says a former Unesco employee. "For example, the butter you'd buy in the market for 3 francs was one franc at Unesco."

Further benefits include an apartment-finding service, low-cost loans provided by the staff association, savings plans, retirement benefits and paid home leave every two years.

Higher up the ladder the benefits expand. Unesco executives get living expenses, money for their children's schooling and diplomatic license plates, which fend off ticketing for their cars. Most Unesco jobs are considered secure since firing is reported to be rare. "Once you're there," a former employee said, "you're set for life. You're lulled into a sense of well-being. You just can't leave."

—J.M.P.

workers "do as well as they do" is the educational development program which is generally regarded as a major success, especially among African countries. Because of this program, a secretary official says, "in the Third World, Unesco is a household word."

When African countries began receiving their independence from Britain, France and Belgium 15 years ago, among the whites who departed were many teachers, who left behind school systems with few qualified black substitutes. Asked for help, Unesco sent in teachers to show Africans not only how to teach but also how to train teachers.

"Most of the secondary school teachers in Africa today were trained by Unesco," Mr. Najman said.

This program continues today, part of more than 60 teacher-training projects in Third World countries. Nor is the education program limited to the Third World. "There are few countries which Unesco has not advised on education," Mr. Najman noted, including the United States.

**Lifelong Education**

The organization also sponsors educational studies as part of its concept of lifelong education, which it continues to promote worldwide. Unesco has taken a leading role in educating Palestinian refugees, organizing schools for them in the countries where

they now live and arranging for students to attend universities in Egypt and Lebanon.

The educational development program has also helped African countries establish libraries and newspapers. If the campaign to stamp out illiteracy is admitted to be a failure, the results of classroom research, the results of the rest of the program make Unesco professionals proud.

Another source of pride is the organization's program to save cultural monuments: the eighth-century shrine of Borobudur on Java, the pharaonic temples of Abu Simbel that were threatened by flooding from the Aswan Dam, the palace in Katmandu used during last month's coronation are among about 30 projects.

**Little Financial Aid**

Unesco, in fact, grants little direct financial aid in saving such monuments. Its methods are illustrated in its dealings with Indonesia, which applied for aid and advice about Borobudur, teetering over a crumbling soil and being devoured by lichens. Unesco sent an expert to consult with the Indonesians and, after more than two years of preliminary studies, a work plan was adopted.

Unesco set out to raise the money needed to disassemble, clean and reassemble the pyramidal stones of the shrine and the 400 statues of Buddha. Through private and government-



British egg producers head for a protest rally in London.

## 2-Nation Bellyache on Fish, Eggs

By Irving Marder

PARIS, March 7 (UPI).—Cross-national hostilities, which perhaps coincidentally began to hot up when Britain pulled out of the tunnel project—appeared today to be coming to a boil. The fish course has been followed by eggs.

The fish controversy involved a depressed French market with the product's price jacked up by middlemen to the detriment of the fisherman and the consumer, and consequent resentment of British imports. The egg war has similar overtones, with a few undertones linked to national peculiarities. The problem is that the French product retails for only about half as much as the British; the French are accused of flooding the British market.

The battle lines were drawn yesterday in London, where egg men marched down Park Lane bearing banners with such exhortations as "Save the British Egg" and "Keep the French Egg in France." The passion thus exhibited goes to the heart of the British way of life—England is, after all, a nation that crawls out of bed in the morning in response to the slogan, "Go to Work on an Egg."

The French, on the other hand, can take eggs or leave them—though they have devised, according to Larousse Gastronomique, more than 300 ways of taking them, ranging from eggs à l'africaine (with fried

eggplant, on a bed of couscous) to eggs à la singara (garnished with a julienne of minced ham, tongue and truffles). This total does not include omelettes, whose possibilities are almost infinite.

Among the harsh words that issued in London yesterday from such sources as the British Poultry Federation (in a letter to the EEC commissioner for agriculture) was a complaint that "we are now forced to assist other Community egg producers in countering the effects of their unbridled expansion." The federation offered no advice to the French on how to bridge their hens, however, and from the president of the National Farmers Union, Sir Henry Plumb, came an even more thought-provoking comment.

Sir Henry said his union had given the British government evidence that French eggs are being sold in England under "misleading labels." In other words, according to Sir Henry, the French are guilty not only of dumping underpriced eggs on the British market but are also insinuating them into the British kitchen under false colors.

Here in Paris, a spokesman for the French egg producers, at first struck dumb by this accusation when it was relayed to him by a reporter, rallied quickly. It was unlikely, he said, under the very strict con-

trols involved in the export marketing of eggs, that this could happen. Were eggs ever sold individually to preclude shillings?—with, say, a French cockerel or a Union Jack? Merry Gallic laughter. No, it would be impracticable to mark eggs individually—though it has, of course, been done—but the cartons are marked. What about the suggestions, among some of the angrier British hen men, of organizing a boycott against French eggs—did the French industry take this seriously? "Yes," he said, "we take it very seriously indeed."

Inevitably, the controversy over Britain's position in the Common Market has in recent days begun to coagulate around the egg issue. It remained for Tom Torney, chairman of the Labor party's Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, to make the definitive statement on behalf of chauvinistic restraint-of-trade enthusiasts: "I would rather have an English egg for my breakfast than a French egg but I am against this Common Market business anyway."

An Irish observer at the London protest meeting remarked that one of his countrymen, Oscar Wilde, many years ago made a trenchant comment on the subject of egg surpluses: "Nothing succeeds like egg-cess."

"It is traditional to end stories about eggs in such a manner."

## News Analysis

## Sithole's Arrest Dims Hopes Of Racial Accord in Rhodesia

By Charles Mohr

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 7 (NYT).—It has become increasingly clear that the white Rhodesian government's decision to imprison the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the militant black nationalist, has shattered the chances of a peaceful settlement between this country's black and white communities.

In detaining Mr. Sithole Tuesday the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith charged that he had plotted to kill his rivals for leadership of the country's 5.5 million blacks.

The government's many enemies and critics, however, seem to be unanimously convinced that the arrest was made to evade promised new constitutional negotiations made in the hope that, with Mr. Sithole eliminated, a better deal could be reached with more moderate black leaders.

That hope was damaged Wednesday when Joshua Nkomo, who is Mr. Sithole's chief political rival and would presumably be a target of any assassination plot, called the government charges a fabrication carried out in a belief that there was an element of black leadership "prepared to do a deal" with Mr. Smith.

"This is, of course, nonsense," said Mr. Nkomo, who added that "we cannot continue to negotiate with a government that continues to detain African nationalists."

**Match in the Petrol**

This apparently ended hopes that talks could continue on a new constitution for this white supremacist state.

Dr. Ahrn Palley, a constitutional scholar and long-time white political opponent of the government, remarked that "Smith has thrown a match in the petrol tank" and he accused the Prime Minister of gross political stupidity.

It may be possible that something can be salvaged from the wreckage, but it is difficult to see how or what.

The arrest severely compromised the painstaking diplomacy of South Africa's Premier, John Vorster, and Zambia's President, Kenneth Kaunda, aimed at creating a new spirit in southern Africa.

Mr. Smith was persuaded to release such men as Mr. Sithole and Mr. Nkomo in early December so that they could join in new talks.

Mr. Nkomo was the leader of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union—Zimbabwe being the black nationalist name for Rhodesia. In the early 1960s, his former lieutenant, Mr. Sithole, broke away to form a rival Zimbabwe African National Union. Both organizations were banned; the leaders and other figures were arrested.

In December these and other factions agreed to unite upon the urging of Mr. Kaunda—under the umbrella of the African National Council. The council is a legal movement organization formed in 1971 with a Methodist bishop, Abel Muzorewa, as its president.

The council was to reorganize its structure and leadership and prepare for the constitutional negotiations that Mr. Smith promised in December.

Three months later, virtually no progress had been made toward convening a conference. In that period, the black and white delegations have met for less than three hours and have apparently accomplished nothing.

**Cool to Negotiations**

Mr. Sithole's National Union was cool to the idea of negotiations. Under his deputy leader in exile, Herbert Chitepo, the Rhodesian Union had mounted a small but credible guerrilla war in northeast Rhodesia.

At the same time, the Smith government gave broad hints that it was not really prepared to face the loss of privilege for 200,000 whites by moving speedily toward majority rule.

**Similar Complaints**

Similar complaints come from the field. Jean Prinnet, a curator with the French Bibliothèque Nationale, has been associated with Unesco on several projects and many of his friends are involved in Unesco missions. He said that many programs, organized in Paris, had to be revised once the experts arrived in their countries of operation, causing significant waste.

Paid Too Well

Generally, those who have worked for Unesco believe that it has a tendency to treat Westerners to luxuries when they are on missions, often for years at a stretch. According to Mr. Prinnet, experts are paid too well and often live sumptuously.

Nevertheless, even those who criticize Unesco consider the waste normal. "To do anything about it," Mr. Prinnet says, "you'd have to change the human race."

Others agree. They also accept Unesco's failures, but add, "You have to ask who's going to suffer if it falls apart."

At headquarters here, Edward Wegman, an American who is chief of Unesco publications, has his own outlook. "We have a tendency to sweep our failures under the rug," he said. "I don't think we should. All the obstacles and the failures, they make the successes look impressive."

## Russia Prepares New Drive To Discredit Solzhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Yakubovich had granted the Novosti interview.

Mr. Medvedev said the authorities had learned of Mr. Yakubovich's resentment against Mr. Solzhenitsyn and decided to capitalize on it. "They wish to have people quarrel and have reached out to us Yakubovich's anger against Solzhenitsyn," he said.

In 1930, Mr. Yakubovich, after extreme torture, admitted at a Stalinist show trial to helping "sabotage" the economy. He was given a 10-year sentence, extended twice.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn all but smugly admitted guilt for a crime not committed, for the good of the cause. In "Gulag," he said, Mr. Yakubovich was so weak that he did not have to be tortured, even though he was.

In the interview, Mr. Yakubovich accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of incest in his second marriage, contending that he does not "practice what he preaches."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn of being an informer, from surmise only. He said Mr. Solzhenitsyn admits in part II of "Gulag" that the writer agreed to inform on fellow prisoners but never gave meaningful information. Yet Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he was put in a prison camp.

Mr. Yakubovich said he would not have believed Mr. Solzhenitsyn was an informer if the writer had not admitted it.

"It is absolutely unlikely that a man who agreed to inform on his fellow prisoners and did not produce any information should be sent to such a special camp. That is out of the question," Mr. Yakubovich said.

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## ils 'Fanatic Factions'

### rd Says GOP Has Reached idir, Predicts Resurgence

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Ford said tonight the Republican party has reached its lowest point and that the party system must be saved for the sake of the country. He said the party is not referring directly to party rumblings within Republican ranks, Mr. Ford cautioned against "fanatic factions" and "guards" and said that the party would deny all claims "a free choice in politics."

## Streaking Is Revived

TELLWATER, Okla., March 7 (AP)—Dozens of naked men and women have revived the college tradition of streaking at Oklahoma State University. The streakers, known as "The Strip," last night early today to celebrate the beginning of the week-long spring vacation. The streakers, who were dressed in white sheet costumes, were seen by a crowd of about 100 people. The streakers were seen in the early morning hours of the day. The streakers were seen in the early morning hours of the day. The streakers were seen in the early morning hours of the day.

## S. Dropping Strachan Trial Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Senate today dropped a motion to delay the trial of James Earl Ray, accused slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The Senate also dropped a motion to delay the trial of Ray's co-defendant, John Earl Ray. The Senate also dropped a motion to delay the trial of Ray's co-defendant, John Earl Ray. The Senate also dropped a motion to delay the trial of Ray's co-defendant, John Earl Ray.

## Veljko Vlahovic, Top Aide to Tito, Is Dead at 60

BELGRADE, March 7 (AP)—Veljko Vlahovic, 60, a top Yugoslav Communist leader and one of the closest aides of President Tito, died today in Geneva. Mr. Vlahovic was a member of the executive bureau of the Yugoslav Communist party. He was also a member of the Council of the Federation. He had enjoyed the highest confidence of the Yugoslav President.

Mr. Vlahovic participated in the Spanish Civil War. In 1939, he went to Moscow, where he later organized the Free Yugoslavia radio station, before joining Marshal Tito's partisans in 1944.

Michael Lewis, 44, the only son of the late Nobel Prize-winning author Sinclair Lewis, died today. Mr. Lewis, an actor who lived in New York City, appeared in numerous Broadway plays including "The Visit" and "On a Clear Day."

Emilio Lussu, 84, one of the early opponents of the Fascist regime died at his home Wednesday. He led the opposition to the regime in the early years of the Mussolini regime.

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"I know what the polls show," Mr. Ford said, "and I say with all the conviction I can command the standing of our party has hit its lowest point as far as I am concerned. It is going up from this point forward."

Mr. Ford's reassurances, followed a day of speeches by prominent Republicans, citing an all-time low in party affiliation and predicting that there may be no GOP left at all if something were not done soon.

Vice-President Rockefeller also cautioned against splintering into a third party.

"If we fail to rebuild effectively, the cost would not be measured by the fate of the Republican party itself," Mr. Ford said.

"It would be measured by the deprivation of the basic right of all Americans to a free choice of politics," Mr. Ford said. "It would be measured by the death of the two-party system so vital to this nation."

Mr. Ford said that "working through and with the established party structure is the right way to go" and repeated his declaration that the Republican party needs a broader base to survive. Third-party threats have come largely from conservative Republicans who claim that the GOP has moved too far to the left.

Mr. Ford declared that a chief value of the two-party system is that it "excludes the fanatic factions which cannot be accommodated but includes the broad range of reasonable differences—and thus, holds both major parties closer to the mainstream of public opinion."

Mr. Ford said that the Republican party's door closed too often while he gave speeches about keeping it open.

"We must make some practical changes in our political system—not in principles, but in approach," he added.

Mr. Ford said that the party needs to show that it cares more about people, should court disillusioned citizens who fail to vote and recruit the new under-20 voters.

Mr. Ford said that enthusiasm shown at the meeting "is proof that creative, active and winning Republicans will never be an endangered species."

He also attacked the Democratic-controlled Congress for slow action on his economic legislative package.

"I say, in all sincerity to my critics in the Congress and elsewhere: If you don't like my program, show me a better one."

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**ACTION SHOT**—The camera in this Cleveland bank was faster than a speeding bullet. The gunman shot out the camera, but shortly after the robbery the FBI said that one robber had been arrested, a second identified and a third made the object of an alert.

## U.S. Cancer Program Called A 'Sham' by Nobel Laureate

By Edward Schumacher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7 (WP)—Nobel prize-winner James Watson yesterday termed the administration's war on cancer a "total sham" that is mired in politics and misleading in its promises for a quick cure.

The Harvard molecular biologist, who recently completed two years as an adviser to the government's National Cancer Institute, described the experience in an interview as "disillusioning—political juggling more than fighting a war."

(Dr. Frank Rauscher, the National Cancer Institute director, rejected Dr. Watson's assessment, as reported.)

Dr. Rauscher cited recent improvements in survival rates for

breast cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's disease, and some other forms of cancer while showing that the government program is having benefits.

"It will be 1978 and later before we know, based on five-year survival rates, just how successful our efforts in the last two years have been," he said.

"I don't know of a single responsible scientist who ever promised Congress we were going to find some magic bullet overnight," Dr. Rauscher said. "It's going to be a long haul and it's going to be expensive," he added.

Earlier, in a speech dedicating a cancer research institute at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Watson said that the U.S. plan to fight cancer has largely been to provide funds for existing clinical institutions without consideration for setting priorities.

Thomas King, director of the research division at the National Cancer Institute, responded that the administration's program was a wide-ranging attempt to develop competent researchers.

Time Asked

"It's true that we've come on too fast," he said, "but we need to give the program a chance before we judge it."

The speeches and later luncheon conversation among about 100 of the nation's leading cancer researchers, gathered here yesterday for the dedication, reflect growing criticism of the national cancer program and a split between clinicians and pure scientists.

Dr. Watson, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962, seemed to voice the fears and complaints of most of the scientists.

The government spent \$589 million in fiscal 1974 on cancer research, almost triple the amount spent four years earlier. A \$691-million authorization was approved this year but President Ford has asked that the actual spending be held to \$647 million in the next fiscal year. The House is expected to decide soon on the request.

About \$80 million of last year's funds were spent on 17 comprehensive clinical and research centers established across the country, a program that Dr. Watson said is largely a "facade." He refused to name any institutes.

Dr. Watson said the anti-cancer program was established quickly in the 17 medical centers, most of which he said do not have qualified personnel to staff the research part of the program.

Dr. Watson charged that the centers were founded largely because doctors lobbying for funds in Washington are promising results in the war against cancer in about 10 years. But he and some other scientists have predicted 25 to 30 years as more realistic.

Workers Strike in Italy

ROME, March 7 (Reuters).—Government business came to a halt in Italy today as about 300,000 civil servants staged a one-day strike to support demands for higher pay and reforms of the bureaucracy.

Probe on Boycott

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—The Commerce Department announced today that it is launching an investigation to determine whether U.S. companies have failed to report attempts to get them to participate in the Arab boycott of Israel.

Reports of boycott attempts are required under U.S. law and the Commerce Department receives several such reports every year. But the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has claimed that some corporations have failed to report such attempts.

## Under Information Law

### State Dept. Forced to Issue Kissinger Briefing on A-Pact

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT)—The State Department, responding to a request under the Freedom of Information Act, yesterday released transcripts of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's background briefing to reporters on the recent Vladivostok nuclear arms negotiations.

Some administration officials said that the release of this information, previously disclosed in substance, but not attributed to Mr. Kissinger, could lead to the end of the common practice of government officials providing private news guidance.

If so, the law, which was designed to bring more information into the public domain, could have the opposite effect.

A State Department lawyer, Mark Feldman, said, "The act is of uncertain value when applied to these circumstances."

Essential Vehicle

The practice of background briefings has been regarded by many journalists and officials as essential for providing information that officials would otherwise not give if they were going to be identified.

But others have criticized the practice as making reporters subject to manipulation by an official who may be providing uncheckable information and for leaving the official unaccountable for his words.

The State Department deleted on grounds of national security about 3 pages of the approximately 60 pages of the released transcripts.

Daniel Brown, director of the freedom of information staff, was asked to explain the deletions. "This information was not previously classified at the time

it was made available and was just classified recently. There has been an ex post facto classification in accordance with review procedures."

Mr. Feldman said that "George S. Vest, director of political-military affairs, has made the determination that the effects of attribution to the secretary of state could damage national security."

He said it was not the information itself but its being associated with Mr. Kissinger that was the basis of classification.

Mr. Feldman said that this is consistent with the executive order of 1973 implementing the law that provides for classification when "unauthorized disclosure could be reasonably expected to cause damage to the national security."

Classification Disputed

Morton Halperin, who requested the information on behalf of a project associated with the American Civil Liberties Union, disputed this.

He argued that the law requires that, in addition to making a judgment on the substantial merits of classification, the government agency must make the classification in accordance with regular procedures. He said that no regular procedure was followed in this case.

Mr. Halperin said that he planned to file a suit to obtain the deleted information.

The New York Times made efforts to see the undeleted transcripts which are normally available to newsmen in the State Department press office. But Robert Fuschel, the director of this office, said the transcripts were no longer available in his office.



**OLD SALT**—Jim Chapman, 103 years old, takes the controls of HMS Possum, a British submarine. Probably the oldest person ever to dive in a submarine, he has also, during the last three years, driven in a racing car and travelled in balloons and gliders. He was the guest of the navy when officials learned his ambition was to take a submarine down in a dive.

## A Vote in Illinois Jeopardizes The Equal Rights Amendment

By Joel Weisman

CHICAGO, March 7 (WP)—Chances of national ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment this year appear "all but dead" in the wake of a procedural change that will probably doom the amendment in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Illinois Senate voted Wednesday to make a three-fifths majority necessary to ratify the amendment rather than a simple majority vote.

Illinois had been counted on by national backers of the amendment to break the momentum necessary to ratify the 27th Amendment to the Constitution this year. Thirty-four of the necessary 38 state legislatures have voted to ratify the amendment, which bans discrimination against women under federal and state laws.

"All But Dead"

"The Illinois change not only hurts there but leaves us all but dead for getting the job finished this year," said Patricia Keefe, director of field operations for Common Cause, a national citizens' lobbying group.

She said there were only four other states where the amendment is still given a chance of ratification this year—North Carolina, Missouri, Florida and South Carolina.

"We had counted on Illinois to give us the momentum to get the amendment ratified in these states," she added, "but, if we can't get it through in Illinois, it's unlikely we'll get it through in others now."

The amendment has already been rejected in 10 states this year, and two states that had previously ratified it—Nebraska and Tennessee—have voted to

rescind their ratification. However, these votes are of dubious legal authority, constitutional experts say.

Like a Doornail

Despite the Illinois rules change, State Sen. Esther Saperstein, the amendment's sponsor, said: "We may still get the additional votes needed for adoption." However, State Sen. Dawn Clarke Netch asserted: "It's dead as a doornail; we didn't even have a simple majority when we planned to bring it to a vote Tuesday, so we can forget about getting three-fifths."

A simple majority in the 59-member Illinois Senate is 30 votes; 36 are needed for a three-fifths margin.

The Illinois Constitution requires a three-fifths majority to adopt federal amendments. But a special federal district court panel ruled last month that each legislative house could set its own rules for adoption.

The three-fifths rule change was proposed by the Senate Republican leader, William Harris, an opponent of the amendment.

Statuettes Recovered

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters).—The police yesterday recovered from a garage house 50 out of 58 14th-century statues worth more than \$1 million that were stolen last month from a church in Oberweil, near Koblenz, West Germany. Four Belgians were arrested in connection with the theft.

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## Cooper May Get HEW Health Job

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—Dr. Theodore Cooper, architect of the nation's accelerated attack on heart disease, is President Ford's choice to be his top health official, government sources said yesterday.

Head of the National Heart and Lung Institute of the National Institutes of Health from 1968 to 1974, he has been acting assistant secretary of health, education and welfare for health since Dr. Charles Edwards resigned in December.

The President is expected to send his name to the Senate for confirmation as assistant secretary shortly.

Coleman Takes U.S. Job

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—With President Ford looking on, William Coleman was sworn in today as secretary of transportation—the second back cabinet officer in the nation's history.

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## Mideast Provocation

Two faces of the Arab-Israeli confrontation present themselves in stark contrast. One is the dossier of diplomatic formulas now being carried to the Mideast in Secretary of State Kissinger's briefcase, formulas designed to help Israel and Egypt pull themselves away from the threats of war that have hung between them for two decades and more.

The other is the lunacy of terrorism, a brutal assault on a seafaring hotel in Tel Aviv. None other than Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader who basked in the applause of the UN General Assembly four months ago, did not hesitate to claim "credit" for this murderous attack. Nor is there anything obscure in its motivation.

One of the little rubber boats which carried the guerrillas to the Tel Aviv shore bore the scrawl, "Kissinger's mission will fail." The sole surviving terrorist reportedly claimed, after the predawn battle, that the men had set out on their mission from Egypt's Fort Said—a claim which Israel's intelligence chief promptly rejected as a clear provocation.

Extremist Palestinians have publicly declared their intent to disrupt the progress being made toward a political settlement; now it seems they are joined in this design

by Arafat's el-Fatah organization, which previously had tried to cultivate for itself the label of "moderate" among the Palestinians.

The Tel Aviv attack was terrorism against the Arab cause as well as against Israel, and the Arab governments—those on Israel's frontiers and those farther away who have bankrolled the guerrilla movement—have only themselves to blame. For years, such terrorist activities were encouraged by the governments; hijackers and murderers were acclaimed as heroes in Arab capitals. Now these self-same governments can begin to see the monster they nurtured. Directly today against Israel or Zionism or whatever the current hate-cause, it could turn tomorrow against any Arab leader.

No task is more urgent for responsible Arabs, in their own self-interest, than the condemnation and suppression of criminal extremists who pervert the interests of the Palestinian peoples and threaten the search for stability and justice in the Middle East. No more vivid evidence of the futility of such terrorist actions could be forthcoming than success of Secretary Kissinger's mediation, an agreement to renounce the option of war between Egypt and Israel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Basic Questions...

Only Utopians believe that it is possible to create political institutions that will guarantee personal integrity among those in power or always produce a just result. But in any society there are useful traditions that deserve to be sustained and unhealthy practices to be discouraged. There are institutions that can be improved in timely fashion or allowed to decay beyond the point of recovery.

The Vietnam war shook the United States. Then the political scandals of the last two years that caused a president and a vice-president to leave office in disgrace and led to the conviction on criminal charges of high White House aides and other government officials evoked further questions about the nation's political institutions.

But as the preoccupation with the Watergate revelations begins to fade, the interest in preventive measures to guard against recurrence seems to recede. Yet human experience suggests that the best time to repair any structure, political or physical, is in a quiet season and not when events have reached a crisis.

There is little visible interest in altering the basic form of government, such as, for example, by shifting to a parliamentary regime, but questions are directed at changes that have taken place in the federal structure in recent decades.

Does the enormous magnification of presidential power in the nuclear age plus the Vietnam experience mean that the presidency has effectively escaped democratic control of the war-making power? Does the constitutional system of checks and balances work where secret agencies such as the FBI and the CIA are concerned? Does the growth in the office of the presidency that culminated in the Haldeman-Ehrlichman chancery during the Nixon years require a fundamental reorganization of the Executive Office?

The United States today has a President and Vice-President neither of whom was elected by the people. Does this indicate that the 25th Amendment, added to the Constitution in 1967 to deal with the different problem of presidential illness and incapacity, should be revised?

## ...and the Succession

The Ford administration, not surprisingly, sees no reason for revision although President Ford has politely affirmed that perhaps Congress ought to "take another look at the question of presidential succession." The constitutional amendments subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee last week held public hearings to do just that. Unfortunately, most of the testimony revealed considerable complacency about the status quo.

Pride of authorship may explain why Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., who drafted the 25th Amendment, remains satisfied with his handiwork. According to Sen. Bayh, the amendment's most significant value is that "under the most adverse circumstances, it vastly facilitated the removal of a president who had totally lost the respect and confidence of the American people." But the fact is that only after a Supreme Court decision had forced Mr. Nixon to admit that he had been lying all along did the 25th Amendment come into play. At that point, Mr. Nixon could no longer have clung to office, regardless of how his successor was to be selected.

The alternative to the appointive procedures of the 25th Amendment is not necessarily a return to the situation that existed prior to its adoption, in which the House Speaker was next in line of succession in the absence of an elected vice-president. An alternative might be a special election. That

is the proposal offered by Sen. Pastore, D-R.I., and it merits consideration.

A more far-reaching idea, advanced by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., also deserves debate. He urges abolition of the vice-presidency altogether. A special election within 90 days with the secretary of state serving as interim president offers a possible way of filling a presidential vacancy.

It may well be that after a thorough reconsideration, Congress and the public will conclude that no change in the 25th Amendment is desirable. What matters with regard to the presidential succession problem and other fundamental structural and procedural issues is that they be confronted and not decided by default.

The long, angry and sometimes violent controversy over America's involvement in Vietnam and then the dismal Watergate scandals, coming so soon afterward, can be seen as vindicating the openness and ultimate viability of the nation's political institutions. Or they can be viewed as narrow escapes for a political system in serious trouble. Whichever view one adopts, there ought to be a welcome for fresh ideas and a recognition that some reform is necessary.

At the very least, Vietnam and Watergate were warnings, not triumphs. Americans would do well to ponder those warnings before another foreign crisis or political scandal breaks upon the nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger's Mission

There is every indication that Cairo and Jerusalem are really willing to agree on another disengagement stage. But they have to reckon with strong resistance from the Israeli hawks as well as from the Palestinians and Syrians who visibly fear being left aside. As for Mr. Kissinger, he declares himself even more optimistic since

the Egyptian leaders no longer conceal their interest in international guarantees for a final settlement in Geneva. The fact remains that the American mediator probably never played so decisive a game. Much more vulnerable in his country since public scorn no longer concentrates on Richard Nixon, he is exposed to unceasing criticisms from Congress.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 8, 1900

NEW YORK—The Automobile Club of America has engaged the Madison Square Garden for the first week in November next for an automobile exhibition. The show will be international in character. French and English manufacturers have signified their intention of engaging space, and there is every expectation that the affair will be a great success, and demonstrate the progress made in America in the manufacture of automobiles.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1925

PARIS—According to present indications, a great number of the American novels which will appear this year will have a decided European touch. If the number of American novelists visiting Europe is any indication, the readers of the United States are destined to hear more about Europe than during the two years of the Paris Peace Conference. Among the many writers already here are Sinclair Lewis, Booth Tarkington and F. Scott Fitzgerald.



## Indochina and U.S. Abstractions

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Throughout the whole bloody history of the U.S. involvement in Indochina, America's vision of what was happening has perennially been obscured by the abstractness of its statesmen have used to camouflage the situation.

John Foster Dulles did it with the "domino theory"; John Kennedy with the "counterinsurgency doctrine." Lyndon Johnson tried to persuade us that the "one man vote" principle was applicable to the Mekong Delta. With Richard Nixon it was "peace with honor." And now Gerald Ford has invoked the issue of "the integrity of our alliances" to defend American military aid to Cambodia and Vietnam.

For millions of Americans, including this reporter, who have never seen the villages of Indochina or known the reality of their inhabitants' struggle to survive the endless waves of war that have engulfed them, these abstractions—valid enough in the context of our own lives—have assumed a reality of their own.

But Americans must know, after 30 years, that these abstract slogans have blinded them to the truth, that to free themselves from the quagmire of Indochina, Americans must first disentangle themselves from their bonds.

One man who has done so is Rep. Paul (Pete) McCloskey, a California Republican. McCloskey approached Indochina through another reality—the soldier's reality. A Marine Corps veteran of the Korean fighting, he recalls that in the 1960s his reserve unit played Vietnam war games in learning the new arts of counterinsurgency warfare.

"Every good active duty officer I knew wanted to get to Vietnam," McCloskey recalled the other day. "All my friends in the corps eventually fought there. I will remember that up until about 1967, I was convinced myself that we had to defeat Communism in Vietnam by winning the hearts and minds of the people"—another of those seductive abstractions.

### Fought Free

But by the autumn of 1967, McCloskey, then a congressional candidate, had fought his way free from the abstractions and focused on one hard reality. Why, he asked, had half a million French troops and, later, half a million Americans, been unable to halt the insurgency?

"It has now become clear," he said on Sept. 12, 1967, "that there is some sort of native resiliency in the Vietnamese opposed to the Saigon government which has enabled them to withstand heavy casualties, heavy bombing and immense hardship, and yet fight on. We begin to perceive that there must be something more than Russian and Chinese aid which enables these people to stand fast."

I read with interest your report by John Vincour (Herald, Feb. 12) re WHO heart disease program being carried out in Joensuu, North Karelia, Finland.

I agree with many of his facts, but feel that his suggestion that plenty of exercise, fresh air and a forest way of life in the face of a high animal fat-dairy product diet may be irrelevant, may not be correct, as two other factors may not be given sufficient weight in the study—day-to-day tension and personality factors.

The fact is that life in North Karelia is very rough. The tensions caused by trying to earn a living in the region are very high and it may be the WHO investigation has not taken this into account sufficiently.

For example, the area suffered very badly, as did all of eastern Finland, in the 1939-40 winter war with the Soviet Union and subsequent years of recovery. In addition to these losses, the area is slowly becoming depopulated by the young due to the high cost of farming versus the short growing season (trees as well as crops); the serious fluctuations in wood and wood-pulp prices, bringing alternating periods of labor shortage and unemployment, cause further migration. The attraction of supposedly glamorous city life versus supposedly dull country life plus easier communications have speeded this process up. The accumulation of these factors has put more pressure on the North

After his first visit to Vietnam in 1968, McCloskey was more certain what it was: the determination to unite the country under a government free of outside, Western control. And from that day to this, in Republican and Democratic administrations, he has argued the futility of believing that America could sustain a government of its choice in that land by military aid or intervention.

### Simple Message

So he was not surprised to find, as a member of the latest congressional delegation to visit Vietnam and Cambodia, that once again the forces the United States is supporting are being pushed back by opponents who are outnumbered, vastly out-gunned, taking heavier casualties and receiving far less outside assistance.

In his meeting with President Ford last week, McCloskey's message was simple: American help will not reverse the course of history.

The congressman does not blind himself to other realities, however. The refugees trapped inside the shrinking Phnom Penh perimeter fear a slaughter. So McCloskey will support sufficient military and economic aid to keep the perimeter intact until the summer rains begin, bringing with them a chance for a negotiated peace.

Another reality is that since America's withdrawal, some South Vietnamese Army regiments have begun to fight effectively. He would not cut them off cold, but

would not go beyond the aid already voted for this year, and in future years would limit America's military assistance to the equivalent of what China and Russia are supplying to the other side.

But McCloskey told the President: "That's not going to be enough," because it cannot provide the ingredient that has been missing from the start—the determination to create a government and a country of their own.

Does this mean, as the President argues, that "the integrity of our alliances" around the world would be called into question? It does only if one believes, for example, that the determination of the Israelis to sustain their own government can be measured by the political vitality of the Saigon regime, half a world away.

"For a generation," McCloskey says, "our best people—in the diplomatic and in the intelligence services—went to Vietnam to engage in something they called nation-building. They created something in our own image there, and they can't stand to see it go down the drain."

He sympathizes with their anguish, for many of them remain his close friends. But to him, the lesson of Vietnam is not that America has defaulted on a commitment to an ally, but that America has "tried to build a structure there that cannot stand on its own in that terrain."

We have concealed that failure with our abstractions. But it is time—past time—to admit the truth.

## A Long, Long Trail A winding

By C. L. Sulzberger

BEIRUT—The air of relative confidence pervading in Washington and Cairo as Secretary Kissinger's latest round of Middle East negotiations starts was obviously based on more than wishful thinking. But whether this modest hope has been irrevocably shattered by this latest guerrilla raid on Israel remains to be seen. One might assess the underlying situation accordingly:

It is widely recognized by Arab states that Egypt is the only one among them strong enough in terms of size, population and basic military strength to make war or peace alone with Israel. Egypt has no vast wealth, like Saudi Arabia, and is actually in financial difficulties. Moreover, it has depended essentially on Soviet aid for years and Moscow is now holding back. Yet Egypt, the Arab's greatest and oldest nation state, can move independently on policy issues.

Cairo has recognized two fundamental facts. Russia has been seen as the Arabs' natural ally in war, because then it is out-giving with weapons and also because the United States, an unsteady supporter of a threatened Israel, presents no alternative. But the United States, with its great industrial power, technology, ingenuity and generosity, is increasingly acknowledged as the natural ally in peace.

This analysis presumably lay behind President Sadat's shift from faith in Moscow to faith in Washington, first signaled when he expelled a large Soviet military mission. Apart from conservative Saudi Arabia, no other major lands between the east Mediterranean and the Red Sea have pursued Sadat's logic to the end.

But the movement to organize a united anti-Egyptian Arab front is faltering. Moreover, Sadat's acceptance of Israel as a permanent feature of the Middle East landscape was gaining support. The Palestine Liberation Organization had been muting its former demands that Israel vanish into

an overall secular state with an Arab majority.

Also, the frequently expressed fear that Sadat might make a separate peace with Israel in exchange for regaining all Egypt's lost territory is less heard. King Hussein of Jordan this week dismissed the idea to me as chimerical.

This background—together with the fact that the industrial West now seems less helplessly paralyzed by Arab petroleum—indicated a somewhat less bleak background for negotiations until the sudden Palestinian terrorist attack. It was clearly timed to coincide with the Kissinger visit.

The main problem to which the secretary must now address himself is how to reassure Israel that by making significant strategic withdrawals in Sinai it is not encouraging the disaster of other possible Arab assaults.

Sadat feels he can't sign any formal nonaggression pledge which would create a strategic liability in the Arab world. And leading Israelis, including the brilliant Defense Minister, Shimon Peres, feel no deal can be made unless there is such a written promise. That is what the present phase of negotiations is about—until the Tel Aviv raid.

Cairo's semi-official newspaper implies Egypt is so sure of a second-stage accord for an Israeli withdrawal that it is now looking about for international guarantees of an overall ultimate settlement. This expresses Egyptian confidence that it is strong enough to make peace alone, if necessary.

But it also indicates that in ambassadorial exchanges that have taken place in Cairo, Washington and Jerusalem since Kissinger's February visit, the secretary gained reason to believe he can swing a deal. If this is true, what it is based on and

Congratulations to reporter Soma Golden for an excellent piece of satire surpassed only by Alan Greenspan in humor and Alan Greenspan in fantasy. It is comforting to read an author with the talents of a propagandist intelligently discussing the inherent benefits of capitalistic inflation.

At the 1974 inflation rate of 16 per cent, it would take about four years to negate half the buying power of U.S. currency both in circulation and savings. Now that the United States has "beat" inflation with a new rate of 9.3 per cent, it will now take only six years to obliterate half of my life savings.

This is like a doctor telling his patient: "You have a terminal disease. But don't worry. We discovered it early; therefore you have longer to live."

BARCELONA. E.R.J. HARDEE.

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## Haldeman and Fat Fees

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In recent years prominent figures in the news have begun peddling their appearances on television for fat fees, and even the Soviet government will now sell you a TV act by a tame poet if you'll pay their price.

At first glance this seems no more commercial than, say, The New York Times buying the newspaper publication rights to Winston Churchill's memoirs, but when CBS pays around \$35,000 for an hour's interview with H. R. Haldeman, this raises some awkward questions.

Isn't this a dangerous precedent? Isn't it buying not a property like the memoirs, but buying news? If CBS will pay this kind of money for Haldeman, won't other big shots or notorious characters demand their price? And what will this do to the little stations that can't afford to pay the freight?

These questions are not for NBC or ABC, who say they are no longer buying politicians like actors, nor are they addressed to Haldeman. He is a private citizen and has every right to sell his story to the highest bidder, but CBS which is forever (and properly) demanding equal rights under the First Amendment, is now introducing the unequal principle that news belongs to the outfit with the biggest bankroll.

CBS says it does not buy news, but only "memor-type" broadcasts, like its excellent interviews with late President Eisenhower and Johnson, but Mike Wallace, who interviewed Haldeman, is not the sort to waste much time on Bob Haldeman's childhood or his lectures on moral philosophy.

The plain fact is that anything Haldeman says about Watergate, which presumably was discussed, is news. When he walked out of Judge Sirica's courtroom as a convicted felon his answer to all questions was "no comment," but he had his price for his news and CBS paid it.

In the short run, this interview will add to the flow of public information, which is all to the good, but in the long run, if it establishes the principle of paid interviews by newsworthy figures, it could do the opposite. For if the Haldeman can get \$35,000 an hour, why should others rectify for nothing?

It is true, of course, that nothing in the universe will ever keep politicians from talking whenever the red eye of the TV camera is on, and many of them would even pay for the privilege. The danger is that the flow of much important information will be commercialized and the public will

be left with the best interview money can buy.

The competition for exclusive news between networks of television news has been keen and often savage, but usually the price has gone to the side with the best legs, brains, and imagination. When news has been introduced into the competition, it has had a disruptive influence on reputation as it has on politics.

The paid informer was a common if shady figure in the days of yellow journalism, if a paper couldn't "get out" the news, it could often get it from some tipster, but that practice faded early in this century and virtually nonexistent today.

The habit of buying journalistic advantage reappeared in a very different form in British television. There it became standard practice for the stations to pay modest fees to prominent figures who submitted to interviews, not to politicians, but to the public's business on the BBC network.

There is another aspect to this exclusive TV special with Haldeman, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the refugee Soviet who quickly learned the rewards of capitalism when he reached Switzerland. These are potentially valuable performances, not only for the performer, but for the network. For they are unsponsored broadcasts in which the network can afford to pay the \$25,000 and still make a large profit on the advertising.

### Bidding

NBC and ABC may not be playing this game now, but it is hard to imagine that they will get back to the bidding if the CBS practice continues, and the interesting thing about this is that CBS actually has a written policy against paying for news. It was carefully drafted years ago after considerable controversy involving the late Edwin R. Murrow, Eric Sevareid, Walter Cronkite and many others. It drew a clear distinction between news and historical memoirs and CBS says it is still in force, apparently on the assumption that Haldeman is not news.

This troubles many of the stars of CBS because of its effect on the TV audience. For if these public figures are paid large sums of money, there is always the danger that the public will see them as paid performers. The practice blurs the line between entertainment and information—a line CBS itself has tried hard to keep straight and clear in the past.

One more thing. Moscow doesn't like the way Kissinger has cutured it out of the dominating position it held for a time in the Arab world, starting with Egypt. It is bound to make trouble for Sadat in what the latter calls "the superpower game." And this will come, regardless of the results of Kissinger's new negotiations.

Nevertheless, just a few steps down the road to peace, new horizons could be opened by a secretary's careful step-by-step formula. In this war-torn and often fanatical area where guns are ubiquitous and killing has become a way of life, political thinking has until now been smothered by emotion. If Kissinger could produce a change in attitudes, the peace would be a great accomplishment.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## After Period of Press Freedom

Indonesian Editor's Arrest  
Taken as Sign of Crackdown

AKARTA, March 7 (AP)—Arrest of one of Indonesia's leading newspaper editors has led to a belief here that the government is about to curtail press freedom.

Indonesian editor of the *Indonesian Raya*, which was founded in 1946, was arrested last night and charged with subversion.

The arrest was not the first time that the editor, who had been in trouble in the past, was arrested.

Indonesian *Raya* and 10 other daily and weekly newspapers were closed by the army-run government.

It apparently was much more than coverage of the bloodshed that led to the crackdown. Some officials say the newspapers were increasingly criticized by allegations of corruption involving foreign aid and profits earned by the state oil monopoly, Pertamina.

Some newspapers even were commenting about Mr. Suharto's family life, a subject previously considered inviolable.

"We were getting too close for comfort," a staffer on one of the news publications said.

"Perhaps we were sometimes careless with facts. Maybe we were too outspoken but generally we were learning to be more responsible. And I think the job we were doing was in the best interests of Indonesia."

Published by the *Indonesian Raya*, which was founded in 1946, was arrested last night and charged with subversion.

Freedom is indeed required, unless it is coupled with responsibility, it will create trouble for the community, said in January, 1973. The newspaper, *Indonesian Raya*, was founded in 1946, was arrested last night and charged with subversion.

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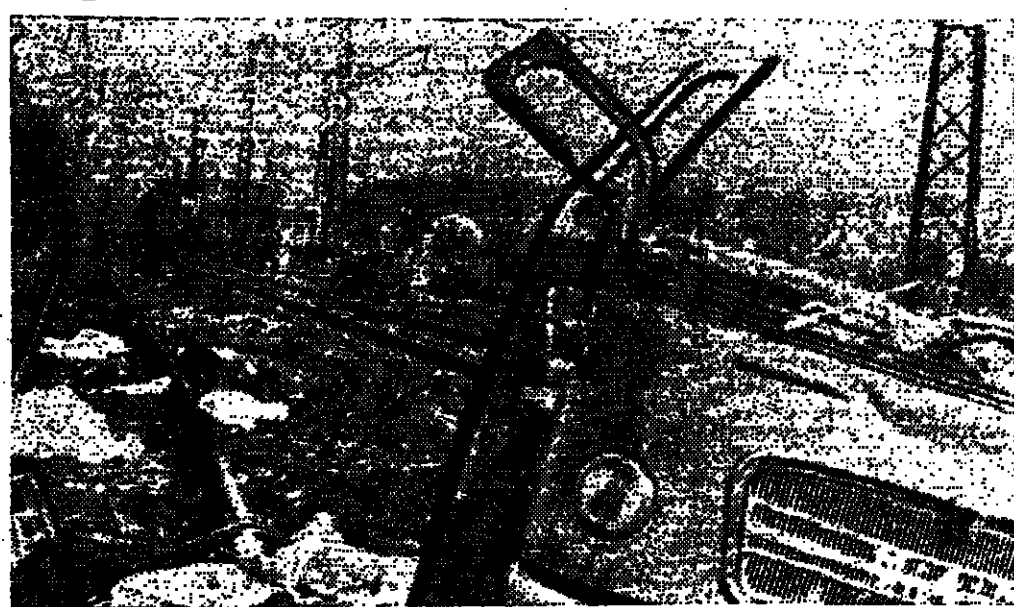
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**CRASH SCENE**—Twisted wreckage of bus was strewn across rail tracks in a Munich suburb Friday after the bus was hit by a train. Twelve persons were killed, including two children, and five were injured. All the dead were bus passengers, as were two of the injured. Cause of the crash was an open railway crossing gate.

## Ford Compromise Seen on Cambodia Aid

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Ford will settle for less than the \$222 million in emergency aid he previously said was essential for the survival of Cambodia, according to White House officials.

The compromise view was acknowledged after Mr. Ford said at a news conference last night that Cambodia could fall to the Communists within "10 days or two weeks" if Congress did not act to approve more military assistance.

While saying that "time is running out" and "there is no hope" without aid for the Southeast Asian nation, Mr. Ford never used the \$222-million figure described in the past as the necessary amount.

The White House officials would not disclose exactly what Mr. Ford might accept instead, but Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., has been proposing \$116 million since he returned earlier this week from a fact-finding tour of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Although Cambodia was the subject of the largest share of the half-hour, nationally broadcast news conference, Mr. Ford also was questioned on the economy and politics, and he made these points:

• Unemployment, which stood at 8.2 per cent in January, could go as high as 9 per cent, although "I have doubts that it will."

• Whatever the climb in the jobless rate, "a greater tax reduction," not an increase in federal spending, would be the preferred remedy.

• Whatever the size of the tax cut, middle-income Americans should get greater relief to spur consumer spending. "The big problem is not the size of the tax cut but the slowness with which Congress is acting on it."

• Congress is making alarming moves toward increasing the already burdensome \$52-billion federal deficit he has proposed. "That figure is too much and anything above that is very, very bad."

• "Nelson Rockefeller is doing a very fine job as Vice-President."

The Republican party has "an excellent chance to prevail in 1976" but the party "has to be a broad-based, wide-spectrum party if it's going to be a viable force."

Cambodia was discussed for the first 20 minutes of the news conference.

Congress' Reaction

There was a mixed congressional reaction to Mr. Ford's increased pressure for special aid. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said before the news conference that he told Mr. Ford yesterday that prospects for any aid were "quite dim."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said "I didn't even hear" Mr. Ford's news conference. But Sen. Mansfield said that his view remains that "any future military aid will simply prolong the killing."

Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., said after the Ford news conference that the odds are better for some aid because of the fact-finding trip.

Neither the embassy nor embassy officials will comment on the subject but it is understood that Ambassador John G. Gunther has communicated the pessimistic views to Washington in detail.

The gap between the embassy and the State Department, or at least between the embassy and the department's public stance, would appear to have widened as embassy officials have become steadily disillusioned about what can be accomplished by continuing U.S. involvement in the five-year Cambodian war.

Key Role in Laos

After Ambassador Dean, who played a key role in the coalition settlement in Laos in 1973, came to Cambodia a year ago, he spoke enthusiastically to visitors about his hopes for a settlement here in the same pattern.

Since then, he has worked to instill some stability and integrity in the ineffectual and corrupt government of President Lon Nol in hopes of building a reasonable negotiating posture. But, as this aim appeared unattainable, he began talking to visitors of a solution like that in Algeria, then an "orderly" settlement and finally of a "controlled solution."

Mr. Dean, according to those familiar with his views, described a controlled solution as a settlement that would give the Ameri-

## Conditional Surrender Seen Best Option

## U.S. Aides in Cambodia Are Pessimistic

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, March 7 (NYT)—The U.S. Embassy here believes that the best that can be hoped for in Cambodia is little more than a negotiated surrender in which the only subjects open for discussion would be the details of the Communist-led insurgents' take-over, according to sources.

This assessment, according to information provided by persons with access to the embassy's views and according to conversations with embassy officials, have had with diplomats and other visitors at odds with the Ford administration's Washington statements, which continue to cite the possibility of a compromise settlement or a negotiated solution—phrases that suggest a coalition government and diplomatic give and take rather than negotiated surrender.

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Mr. Dean, according to those familiar with his views, described a controlled solution as a settlement that would give the Ameri-

can-backed regime a chance for something at least cosmetically better than an outright military take-over by the insurgents.

Reliable informants say that the embassy's attitude has narrowed even more in recent weeks as the insurgents' two-month offensive has increasingly weakened the government's position.

A senior official, in a recent discussion with a visitor about whether the \$222 million in extra military aid sought by the administration would make any difference in the long run, said that about all the embassy could hope for was conditional surrender.

Asked if he meant that simply details, such as the fashion in which the government soldiers would turn in their arms, how many insurgent battalions would enter the capital in the first days of a conditional surrender.

Phnom Penh is being supplied solely by an American airlift because other supply routes—the Mekong River in particular—have been cut by the insurgents.

The visitor cited the widespread reports in diplomatic circles that the embassy had been sending increasingly pessimistic messages to Washington. Asked why, if this was so, the administration was still talking of compromise and coalition, the U.S. official replied, "I guess that Washington still hasn't made up its mind."

The embassy, those knowledgeable about its views say, sees the weakening of the government's position as inexorable and irreversible, and it apparently feels that, although more military aid may keep the regime propped up a while longer, defeat is inevitable.

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# Around the Galleries and Museums in Europe

## London

Josef Herman, Roland Brown & Delancey, 19, Cork St., London, W1, to March 15.

Most of these small oils, water-colors and drawings take as their theme farm workers and fishermen at work or in their moments of leisure. The remainder are landscapes, which may best be described as the landscape most closely associated with farming and fishing. The exhibition once more demonstrates Herman's mastery of this genre.

Mauro Kunst/John Berry, Grubowski Gallery, 84 Sloane Ave., London, SW3, to March 22. It is 10 years since the first collaboration of Group One Four, four very individual artists who banded together. The four no longer show as a group, but the careful organization of both work and exhibition remains in this mixed media exhibition by architect-designer Mauro Kunst and sculptor-printmaker John Berry.

Jack B. Yeats, Victor Waddington, 25 Cork St., London, W1, to March 22.

Ireland has produced one world figure in contemporary painting, Jack B. Yeats (1871-1957), brother of the poet. This selection of 20 oils ranging in date from 1914 to 1953, has a

number which have never before been seen in England; and includes "Eileen Aroon," "Glory and 'Ealt,'" three of Yeats's masterworks.

Peter Coker, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Square, London, W8, to March 26.

Coker is a painter in the British landscape tradition, exploring, as the best in this genre always have, the effects of light on water. This series of 16 oils and a few drawings are of the east coast of England and the sea near Ostend. To my view, the most successful are a group centered on Whitby Bay.

French Drawings: Neo-Classicism, Edouard Gallery, 59 Jermyn St., St. James's, London, SW1, to March 27.

Among the 120-plus works in this well-mounted show are two exceptional ink and wash drawings by Regnaud; an Ingres pen-and-ink portrait of the Comte de Bernadotte; David's splendidly sculptural "Ideal Female Head"; and Guerin's "Allegory on the Death of Lord Byron."

Serge Bellon, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish St., London, W1, to March 27. Bellon has devoted the past three decades to portraying every

aspect of Paris. Using egg tempera in the manner of the old masters, and therefore ensuring the physical durability of his painting, he has wormed his way into the soul of the city. To look at a handful of his canvases is to feel once more the spirit of Paris.

Henry Fuseli 1741-1825, The Tate Gallery, Millbank, London, SW1, to March 31.

"The only man that I ever knew, who did not make me almost spew was Fuseli. He was both Turk and Jew—and so dear Christian friends, how do you do?" wrote William Blake. Born in Switzerland of an extraordinarily talented family, Fuseli was ordained a Swiss minister, became a man of letters and a philosopher, and, encouraged by Sir Joshua Reynolds, took to painting. Believing as he did that art and morality were completely separate from one another, and inspired by the grotesque and the fantastic, his work is obsessive and manic. This loan exhibition of more than 200 works is the first serious retrospective in England since his death here in 1825.

Pierre Alechinsky, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to April 6.

Alechinsky, like Dorette, belonged to the COBRA movement, and like him, he was born in Belgium. The present exhibition is devoted to his work over the past 10 years. He paints with acrylic on paper and then mounts it on canvas. Cosmic monsters and cosmogonic parodies flow from his swift brush, telling, with portentously

2 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to April 5.

Belgium seems to be fated to produce artists whose work hinges upon the unbreakable feeling of solitude and the obstacles to communication. Christian Dorette has evolved a form of (illegible) calligraphy in which to write his poems/puns (the text is reproduced legibly underneath). He is a writer-painter whose poems emerge in the act of writing and he has a form of tragic humor whose flashes of irony seem mainly to reveal an acute tenderness: "Keep your distance; I don't need them." This exhibition is organized on the occasion of the publication of a collection of his "logograms" (as he calls his calligraphies) under the title of "Logbook."

Herbin, Galerie Marguerite Lamy, 4 Rue Beaumont, Paris 4, to April 20. This is an attempt at a retrospective show on the scale allowed by the space of an art gallery, of the work of Auguste Herbin, 1883-1960. His earliest work shown here belongs to his fauve period (1907). The next stage is a somewhat fauvist variety of cubism which leads on to the strong-colored geometrical work, hard-edged and based on a theory of correspondence between words on the one hand and color and shape on the other, that Herbin evolved over the years. The last work Herbin produced was, incidentally, a graphic transposi-

tion of the word PIN—The End. \*\*\* A selection of works done by the Spanish artist Antoni Tàpies between 1957 and 1963. Working with mixed media including sand and marble dust, Tàpies produces gritty, "informel" works that are handsome, indeed arresting. An exhibition of his work at the Paris Museum of Modern Art two years ago gave a broader view of his creative resources, which are considerable and which have still gained in breadth and depth in recent years. Raymond Martin, Galerie André Padell, 174 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to March 18. Sculptures, watercolors and drawings by Raymond Martin, are made in a traditional vein. His watercolors especially have a quality that is perhaps superficially reminiscent of Rodin's astonishing work "The Order." Martin's line, however, is less floating and several strokes tend to come and reinforce one another in defining a shape. —MICHAEL GIBSON.

Blake in Hamburg—The most important exhibition of works by William Blake to be held outside of England opened this week at the Hamburger Kunsthalle in Hamburg. It remains on view through April 27, with 225 works displayed, among them the above frontispiece to "Europe, a Prophecy," done in 1794. Organized by the British Council, the exhibition is the first major Blake show on the Continent since 1947 when his work was shown in Paris and Zurich.

Richard Tuttle, D'Alessandro-Ferrandi, 26 Via Tor Milina, Rome, through March 26.

Tuttle demands even more from the viewer than Agnelli. From outside, the brightly lit gallery looks empty. Inside, one only gradually notices pencil crosses scattered by segments of paper in the middle of each whitewashed wall. There is also a row of sheets, torn from a spiral notebook and framed, in the center of each of which sits a forlorn squiggle, also done in pencil. All of this looks, at most, like the traces of a strange bird has left behind. But one is told in the gallery that these marks refer to Buddha's third eye and are the results of careful calculations. In 1973, Tuttle attached small wires to the walls of the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York; in 1974, he attached little wooden wedges to its baseboards. There was a whimsicality to what he did, but in Rome, he is too "minimal."

Giorgio Griffa, Primo Piano, 33 Via Vittoria, Rome, until March 15.

Tanabe, born in Canada, paints landscapes in its essence. Brown or green fields, here grown with a tiny clump of trees, there touched by the shadow of a cloud, stretch to far horizons under blue or gray skies. There is no direct sun over the sweep nor any figure or focusing point. This, the planar solution of the problem of perspective, and the way the weave of the canvas is allowed to show under the thin wash or spray of paint makes it obvious that Tanabe has the discipline of abstraction behind him. A subdued romantic inclination and the way the mood of weather or locality are not particularized gives these handsome views a rather bland and inscrutable expression. —EDITH SCHLOSS.



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## Old Masters Sell Well

At a New York Auction  
NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—Prices were high yesterday at Sotheby Parke-Bernet Galleries' largest old master auction in three years. A 17th-century landscape by Melndart Hobbema, went unsold.

A 17th-century Dutch "Winter Scene," by Jan Gfitter the Elder, appraised at \$15,000 to \$25,000, sold for \$47,000, the highest price paid for a single painting during the first day of the two-day auction.

But Hobbema's "A Wooded Landscape With a Footbridge Over a Stream," with a presale estimated value of \$100,000 to \$150,000, will be returned to its owner, the gallery said. It failed to reach its reserve price.

With the exception of the Hobbema, prices on the first day of the sale were good with many bids exceeding presale estimates, and lots of European interest shown, the spokesman said.

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## Béjart's Anniversary Dance Party

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, March 7 (UPI).—Bravo Béjart, reads a big sign hanging over the classical is of the Théâtre Royal de la Ville, an immodest but

was at the end of 1969 that it's version of "Le Sacre du printemps" burst on the dance floor in this theater, and Maurice Béjart, director, then and now of the Ballet National de la Ville, offered him and his company a home. It was an act of redemptive opportunity, for almost immediately Béjart and his troupe ne an astonishing and often over-the-top phenomenon in the world, and in the world of theater in general, and the pace has not slowed down

is not that Béjart is undervalued as a choreographer, even those who are appalled by his theatrical excesses concede his immense talent. His hundred-odd years for this company range from large-scale extravaganzas such as Beethoven's Ninth Symphony to miniature ballets such as "Opus 6" and "Opus 7," the most representative of his work. The company is making up this day celebration.

There is not much argument, about the cohesiveness and unity of his company, which numbers 82 dancers. Some of those who have left to spread wings in the more traditional repertoire, such as Paolo Tullio and Marina Glebova, are to resume familiar roles. One is not Suzanne Farrell,

## BRUSSELS

who came here five years ago after falling out with Balanchine. She is almost the only example of a dancer who was in the company but never quite of it, and now she is back in New York and with Balanchine.

Last night's program, besides offering a good cross-section of this Béjart retrospective, also offered his latest major creation, "Ce que l'Amour Me Dit," set to the last three movements of Mahler's Third Symphony, which had its premiere in December in Monte Carlo. The ballet's apparent theme is daring, but it is restrained in its intensity, rich in expressive choreography, and quite without the flamboyant bids for attention that mar so much of his work.

The title is the "What love tells me" with which Mahler subtitled the symphony's Adagio finale. Sexual ambiguity and the torment, self-searching and resolution it brings are the subject. The first part (the symphony's fourth movement) is an extended pas de deux in which the man (George Donno) is utterly dominated by the man-eating, Black Swan-like woman (Lucia Savignano, on loan from La Scala). The second part, to the childlike "Es sungen drei Engel" movement, is a kind of regression to unclouded, child-like joys, concluded by a significant but inconclusive approach by one of the group of boys who dance this part.

In the final Adagio, the man is alternately attracted by both the masculine and feminine worlds, including a disastrously traumatic final encounter with his partner of the opening pas de deux, before forming a pro-

ductive liaison with the youth who approached him fleetingly in the second part. Yet the end is an ambiguous entwining of these three principal figures, a suggestion that the struggle is not yet over.

The long program also included Bach's "Cantata No. 51," with Bortoluzzi dancing one of the parts that he made his own when he was with the company, triumphant in his virtuosity and in the ballet's expression of the joy of praising God.

"Farah," which opened the program, is more problematic. The title signifies "joy," and the work is a 12-part, 50-minute ballet to traditional Persian music. While there are some attractive movements and ideas in the dancing, there are also many points when invention sags and Béjart's fascination with things Oriental leads only to artificiality. Once in a while, he is able to make this oil-and-water concoction work, but inevitably the two disparate elements separate again.

The program was completed by a birthday gift from the late John Cranko's Stuttgart Ballet. Marcia Haydée and Richard Cragun danced a pas de deux from Cranko's "Taming of the Shrew," brilliant, comic and ingenious in its choreographic invention. A generous gift, and courageous to accept it, for it is long in precisely the qualities in which Béjart is short.

Among the dancers taking part in last night's program were some who are the legitimate heirs of rather different backgrounds. Niklas Ek (the son of Birgit Cullberg), Monet Robier (daughter of Rosella Hightower) and Isabelle Babilée (daughter of Jean). Like it or lump it, can there be much doubt that Béjart will influence the future of ballet?

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (UPI).—A series of plotless dances set to Verdi's delightful ballet music from "The Sicilian Vespers" and "I Lombardi" was promised in the printed program and sounded like a good idea. Some of this music has already served for Andre Prokofiev's charming "Vespri," a classical pastiche for his own new London Ballet.

But when the curtain rose for the world premiere of Kenneth MacMillan's "The Four Seasons" at Covent Garden Wednesday night, we saw an elaborate set, depicting the facade of a Tynesean inn, with characters dressed in everything from hussar's uniform to peasant costumes grouped in front. As the large cast unfurled, going into an endless series of frenetic dances, with people popping in and out of the inn like mechanical dolls out of a cuckoo clock, I began to wonder if the program note was a hoax and indeed if every-one responsible for the ballet had taken leave of his senses.

Judging from the opening dance for the women, in which they moved from side to side towards the men like puppets on invisible wires, and from the "Winter" dance in which two women wearing low-cut dresses danced with a hussar in falling snow, the whole thing was meant to be absurd and artificial. But then there were also more human characters if the program note was a hoax and indeed if every-one responsible for the ballet had taken leave of his senses.

Robbins made "The Concert" for the New York City Ballet in 1956 and it was much performed in Europe by his own Ballets USA. As given by the Royal Ballet, with amusing new drop-curtains by Ed Gorey, it comes up as fresh and amusing as ever—fresher and more amusing,

indeed, than in the performances I saw in New York recently. It is strongly cast, with Lynn Seymour as the one who swoons over the piano not noticing at first when her chair is removed. Georgina Parkinson as the frigid and bossy wife and Michael Coleman as the husband who vainly tries to stab her.

There is a brilliant parody of romantic ballet, with the women all getting out of time with each other, a strangely beautiful promise for the whole cast with umbrellas in imaginary rain, and lots of good jokes about the habits of concert-goers and even of a concert-hall usher. Neither the dancers nor the audience must be allowed to get stale with too much repetition, but the initial impact is tremendous and the operation was fully justified on the work's own merits, not just as relief at tightly organized wit after the crudity and spraw-

ling nature of "The Four Seasons."

"The Concert" was an equal hit as the concluding event of the previous night's gala, an annual event in aid of the Royal Ballet's benevolent fund. The evening was planned to center around Mikhail Baryshnikov, who was to have danced two pas de deux, but like Makarova and the Panovs before him, he was forced by an injury to miss what should have been a gala London debut. Paolo Bortoluzzi's ingenious and witty but overlong solo, devised by Maurice Béjart to a cello solo by Xenakis, was not really an adequate substitute. Nor were three works—admirable in themselves—all ending in death.

The most successful items were all due to Rudolf Nureyev: a charming pas de trois from "Le Corsaire" which he specially taught to Vergie Derman, Monica Mason and Lynn Seymour, Bé-

jart's setting of Mahler's "Lieder eines Fahrennen Götter," created for Nureyev in Brussels and danced here for the first time by Nureyev and Anthony Dowell, and an extract from John Neumeier's "Don Juan," suggested for the gala by Nureyev and danced by him and Margot Fonteyn.

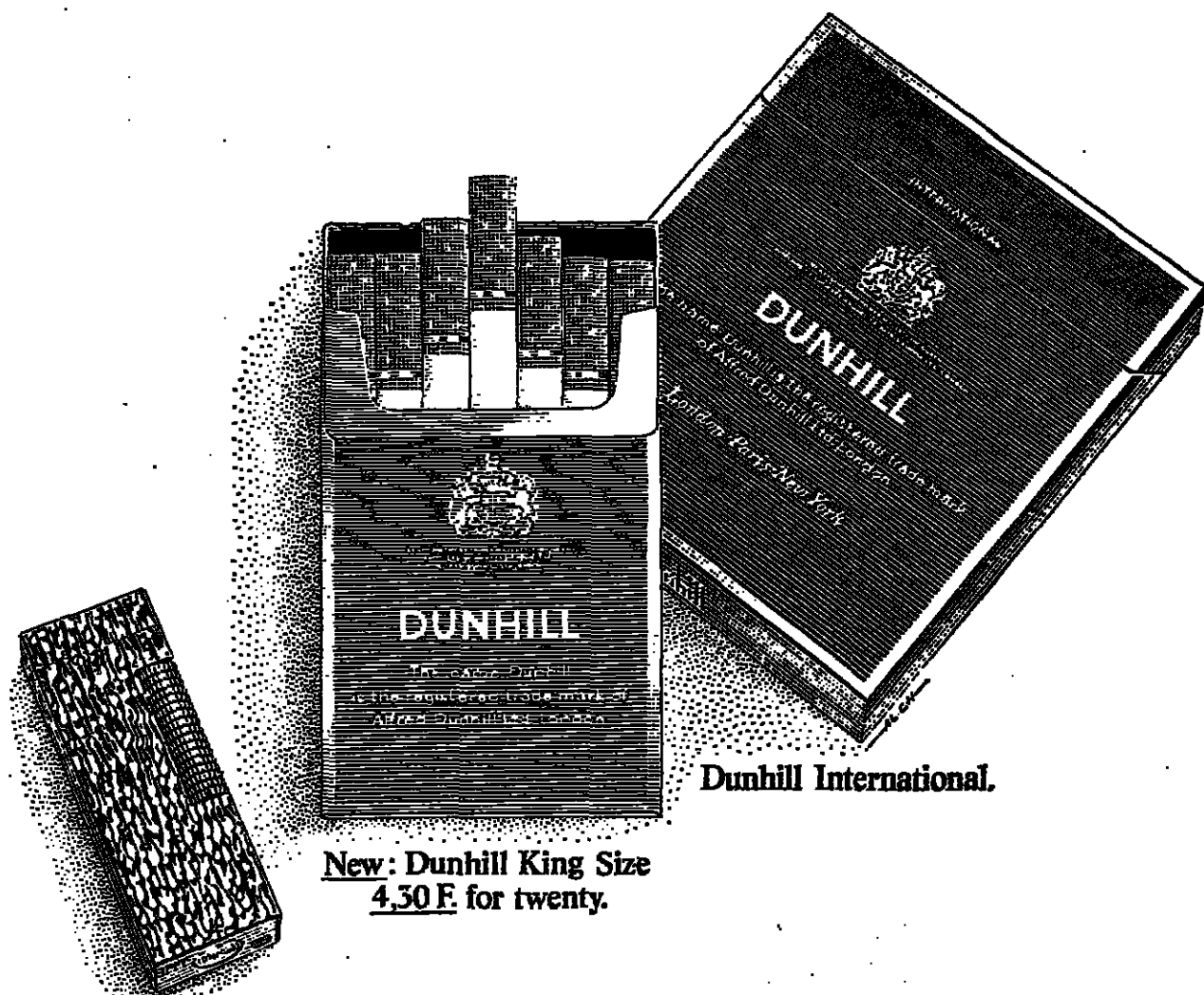
Fonteyn was making her only appearance at Covent Garden this season and was rapturously received. The full "Don Juan" will be given in London for the first time next month by the National Ballet of Canada, and this served as an enticing appetizer. Fonteyn as the lady in white, an angel of death who falls in love with Don Juan but still has to lead him to his grave, was tremendously graceful and touching, and there was some extremely interesting choreography, especially in their final pas de deux.



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## LONDON THEATER The Morning After 'Don's Party'

By John Walker

LONDON, March 7 (UPI).—The young Australian playwright, William Somerset Maugham, grows less and more conventional each play. That is not to say his "Don's Party" at the 1 Court is uninteresting. On the contrary, it is a clever, well-written comedy by a writer of great talent. But the talent no longer is the unimpaired that was in his "The Removal" a play that managed to be funny in an original way, to the violence of a society that to law and order.

"Don's Party," as in his at "If You Died Tomorrow" was seen last year in the End. Mr. Maugham's is Australia's new middle-aged, a talented, rootless generation in search of itself. His characters are university graduates who have escaped from the work-class and feel guilty about affluence, who locate their guilt and failure not in themselves but in the society that created them.

A party of the play's title is merely one of those heavy-ups, where the purpose is to get drunk as quickly as possible in order to make a peace with one's wife; it is also Australian Labor party, into

which Don and his friends have put their future hopes. The setting is the eve of the 1969 federal election, a moment that turned out to be a false dawn—Labor, confident of victory, lost.

As the drink flows and the voting goes against their party, the characters turn on each other with great ferocity and begin to face up to truths about themselves or, at least, to tell the truth about others. The form, then, is that familiar American one of barroom confessionals, in vino veritas.

The play is full of funny lines. But the laughter is there to keep disgust and anger at bay. And as the play ragers from one moment of beer-soaked truth to another, you become aware that the author hates all of his characters and, like a dishonest grocer, makes sure his scales are loaded against them.

His 11 characters all have unhappy marriages or sexual mishaps and each is hooked with casual lust. Don (John Gregg) and Kath (Carol Macready), the host and hostess, are hardly on speaking terms. Jody (Veronica Lang), the conventional wife of the uptight Simon (an excellent performance by Barry Cryer), continually flashes an insouciant grin, is desperate to commit adultery with Mack (Tony Haygarth) whose chief thrill it was

to photograph his wife in bed with his friends to discover the extent of her frigidity. Jenny (Bronie Hodge) hates to see others enjoying themselves because, after four children, her looks have suffered. Her husband Mal (Max Phipps) tries to lay the beautiful Kerry (Barbara Ewing) who prefers to be bedded by Cooley (Ray Barrett), an aging stud who keeps a girl, Susan (Ginette MacDonald), in reserve for emergency use. She, young and thinking herself liberated, fancies sex with other women.

Not only is sex a source of misery for all, but Mr. Maugham's characters are also phonies. Don is a teacher who dreams ineffectually of being a great writer. Mal has abandoned thoughts of politics to make as much money as possible as a

glub psychiatrist. Kerry is a painter given to spouting stupid jargon.

One by one, Mr. Williamson breaks his butterflies on the wheel, tearing off their wings, mutilating them by degrees. It seems an excess of feeling wasted on these small people, a target too easy for the author's talents.

Michael Blakemore directs with sympathy, aiming to produce the maximum amusement. Alan Pickford's set, with its Charles James chair and air of luxury, seems a trifle rich for a hard-up teacher but maybe Australia is a land of plenty. The cast respond well to their conventional tasks, giving good performances all round. For all its brightness and wit, the play left me with that slightly depressed morning-after feeling.

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## هكذا من الأهل

(Continued on Page



### Firms Cut Capital Outlay Plans

## Japan's GNP Off 0.4% in Quarter

KYO, March 7 (AP-DJ)—Japan's gross national product (GNP) was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 88.4 billion yen (\$388.8 billion) in the fourth quarter of 1974, the effect of price increases was discounted down 0.4 per cent from the third quarter, the main planning agency said in a provisional report.

The fourth-quarter total indicated that Japan's real GNP was about 1.5 per cent below the level in the third quarter of 1974, the annual average, Japan's GNP was 138,881.9 billion yen on a seasonally adjusted annual basis in the fourth quarter, up 2.4 per cent from the third quarter and 1.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Showing slow growth in the fourth quarter of 1974, Japan's real GNP fell 3.7 per cent in the first quarter, rose 0.7 per cent in the second quarter, and 2 per cent in the third quarter of 1974 before the decline in the fourth quarter. The change in the fourth quarter is the first decline in the preceding three months.

The downturn in the fourth quarter was led by private invest-

ment in new plant and equipment, which fell 5.6 per cent from the preceding three months. Such outlays account for about 20 per cent of Japan's real GNP.

Consumer spending, which accounts for just over 50 per cent of national outlays for goods and services, declined by 0.5 per cent in the final period of 1974, contrary to the initial expectations of the government and of many private sector economists. Stagnant consumer demand was attributed to a decline in real income as a result of inflation and a drastic curtailment of overtime work.

Private investment in inventories, which accounts for only about 3 per cent of real GNP, fell 4.6 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The only positive growth factors in the fourth quarter were government expenditures on public works and private construction in residential dwellings, which rose 6.5 and 3 per cent respectively, from the July-September period. Government fixed capital formation accounts for about 8.8 per cent of Japan's real GNP while the housing sector contributes around 7.6 per cent.

In another report today, Japan Development Bank said major Japanese corporations are drastically reducing plans to invest in new plant and equipment as a result of uncertain business prospects.

The bank, a government-sponsored institution established to help promote industrial expansion, said difficulties in securing raw materials and problems connected with obtaining new plant sites in Japan are also contributing to cooling of investment enthusiasm.

Officials at Keidanren, a federation of big business interests, noted that increasingly heavy financial outlays to meet stringent pollution-control requirements and expectations of additional large increases in labor costs have also discouraged new investment.

The Development Bank based its projections on a survey completed Feb. 1 of 1,468 corporations capitalized at 1 billion yen or more.

Decline of 6%  
The 1,210 companies that responded to the bank's inquiries said they will have added new plant and equipment valued at about 8,000 billion yen during the fiscal year ending March 31, up 1.3 per cent from the preceding year.

The companies estimated that construction and procurement costs rose about 33 per cent during the current fiscal year, resulting in a decline in investment in real terms of about 6 per cent.

The bank noted that in a similar survey six months earlier, major corporations had projected a 33.4-per-cent nominal gain in capital expenditures during the current fiscal year.

The Development Bank survey also found that the companies responding currently plan to build or install plant and equipment worth about 8,500 billion yen in fiscal 1975, beginning April 1, up 8.7 per cent from the current year.

As prices related to these investments are expected to run 13 per cent over year-earlier levels, the projection represents a decline of about 3 per cent in real capital spending next year, the bank said.

## est German Trade Surplus trows, Jobless Rate Rises

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The surplus was still substantial and compares with large surpluses in several other Western countries including the United States.

A factor in West Germany's trade surplus of recent years has been the stagnation of the domestic economy, which has kept imports down while exports have continued to rise. But the domestic slow-down has produced the highest unemployment since

the Labor Office, told a press conference the relatively small rise in the number of jobless in February could be regarded as an indication that unemployment had now reached the peak.

In December, the government introduced measures to inject funds into the domestic economy and create more jobs, especially in economically depressed areas.

The statistics office said that, taking so-called invisibles into account, West Germany had a current-account balance-of-payments surplus in January of 1.9 billion DM, less than half the December surplus of 3.9 billion DM.

This country's traditional foreign trade surpluses are usually partly offset by deficits on invisibles like tourism, insurance, transport, and remittances of cash to their home countries by the 2 million foreign workers here.

The office said imports in January were worth 13,791 billion DM, 7.3 per cent lower than in December. Exports were 13.7 per cent down at 17,598 billion DM.

A government spokesman here told a press conference it looked as though unemployment had reached its worst level. He added that the number of jobs available had increased during February and now totaled 246,000—twice as many as three months ago.

Feminism among associations of businessmen and industrialists did not reflect the real situation in the factories, the spokesman said.

The government's annual report on the economy issued five weeks ago committed the cabinet to striving for real economic growth this year of 2 per cent while keeping inflation below an annual 6 per cent.

Germany has held its price increases around the 6-per-cent level for most of the past year, making it the least inflation-prone of the big Western industrial countries.

Yesterday the bank rate was cut by 0.5 per cent in a further move from previous tight credit policies following the December decision to inject 1.7 billion DM into the economy and free further sums to stimulate investment at home.

Money Supply in U.S. Shows  
No Growth During Quarter

By Douglas W. Cray

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The latest money supply figures could add additional fuel to the controversy. Participants—including Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, various senators, representatives and economists—have focused much of their attention on the actual rate of growth in the money supply and whether that rate might be stepped up to help stimulate the economy.

Mr. Burns has rejected suggestions that he aim for an annual increase of 8 per cent to 10 per cent in the money supply and has said growth will soon pick up as a result of policy measures already implemented.

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The new unit will be worth \$1.31 at current prices. Its value will vary from day to day the market rates for the currencies of the member states.

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## Austrian Firm Faces Africa Boycott Threat

LINZ, Austria, March 7 (AP)—Political considerations and fears of reprisals by Arab and African countries will probably result in the withdrawal of Austria's nationalized iron and steel producer Voest-Alpine from a multi-million-dollar project in South Africa, reliable sources said today.

A decision on whether or not the Vereinigte Oesterreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke-Alpine will remain in the consortium planning to build a steel mill complete with port facilities at South Africa's Saldanha Bay will be made in the "next weeks" by the Oesterreichische Industrie AG, a holding company for Austria's nationalized industries.

A suggestion to shelve the project, worth some 7 billion schillings (\$400 million) and years of work for Voest-Alpine was made by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky Wednesday, when he said his government had received reliable information that African countries planned to boycott any state participating in the project.

Voest-Alpine's share in the project would be 26 per cent. South African interests would have 51 per cent, and the remainder would be distributed among a West German, Dutch and Japanese firm.

The issue has stirred up tempers in Austria. Confronted with a slowly rising domestic unemployment level, Voest-Alpine employees fear for their jobs. The situation is made even more complicated as Austria is faced with federal elections later this year.

One faction of the opposition People's party has called the efforts to reconsider the project "a dagger blow against the future of Voest-Alpine."

## U.S. Businessmen Reduce Capital Outlay Plans for '75

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters)—U.S. businessmen projected a 3.3-per-cent increase for 1975 in capital outlays for plant and equipment, the Commerce Department reported today.

This would raise spending to \$118.06 billion from the provisionally estimated outlays of \$113.92 billion last year.

But the department's forecast of spending this year, based on surveys conducted in January and February, represents a scaling-down of capital spending intentions since the last survey at the end of 1974, when businessmen expected outlays to total \$117.09 billion—up 4.5 per cent.

Spending in 1974 was 12.7 per cent higher than in 1973.

The department said that outlays in the first quarter of this year were expected to decline by about 2.5 per cent from the fourth quarter of last year to an annual rate of \$113.2 billion and are expected to remain near that level in the second quarter.

Projections call for spending to rise in the second half of this year to a rate of \$118.5 billion—4.5 per cent above the first half and about 3 per cent above the 1974 second half.

The department's data is not adjusted for price changes. Capital goods prices, adjusted for inflation, for fixed non-residential investment in the national income and product accounts rose 9.5 per cent in 1974, the department said.

Businessmen expected capital goods prices to rise about 13 per cent this year. If such price expectations were taken into account in the latest projections of 1975 capital spending, then businessmen plans represented an 8.7-per-cent decline in real capital spending.

The survey also projected sales increases this year of 6.2 per cent by manufacturers, 5.7 per cent by trade firms and 16.6 per cent by public utilities.

Spending by the manufacturing sector is expected to rise 7.1 per cent this year to \$48.3 billion compared with actual outlays of \$46.01 billion last year. Durable goods outlays, however, are expected to hold unchanged at \$22.82 billion.

In the non-manufacturing sector, outlays are expected to rise only a modest 0.5 per cent to \$66.77 billion after the 7.6-per-cent advance to \$66.39 billion last year.

Manufacturers started new investment projects during the fourth quarter of last year totaling \$12.9 billion, seasonally adjusted, compared with \$12.6 billion in the third quarter.

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### Because of Rise in 'Dropouts'

## U.S. Jobless Rate Stable in Month

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Another big decline in jobs in February was offset by a big increase in labor force dropouts, which left the nation's unemployment rate unchanged at 8.3 per cent, the Labor Department reported today.

But even though the unemployment rate stayed the same, a White House spokesman said the figures showed continuing weakness in labor markets and that the end of rising unemployment is not yet at hand.

"Some additional increase in unemployment rate is expected in the immediate future before a turnaround anticipated in the latter months of the year," said press secretary Ron Nessen.

The Labor Department said there were 640,000 job layoffs in February—about half the January decline in jobs—with most of the drop occurring in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing unemployment was 11 per cent, up from 10.5 per cent in January, and a record high.

At the same time, the number of persons in the labor force declined by 580,000, compared with an increase in January of 290,000. A labor analyst said most of these dropouts were women and teen-agers, who apparently decided they either no longer wanted jobs or had given up trying to find them in the current recession.

Would Have Been 8.5 %  
Had there not been a decline in the labor force, the February unemployment rate would have been about 8.5 per cent, which would be near the peak unemployment the Ford administration is predicting for the current recession.

The House Appropriations Committee, meanwhile, approved a \$3.9-billion special appropriation

which Democratic leaders say could generate nearly 3 million jobs.

It includes among other items \$1.625 billion for public service jobs and \$412.7 million for summer jobs for youths. A House vote has been tentatively set for Wednesday.

The Labor Department said there were 915 million persons in the civilian labor force in February, compared with about 92 million in January. The number of unemployed—or persons looking for jobs—remained constant at about 7.5 million.

But there was an improvement in the number of persons who actually lost their jobs during February. The total was 200,000, compared with 640,000 job layoffs in January.

The remaining decline in jobs in February occurred through persons who retired or quit and were not replaced.

Of the total unemployed, 4 million, or about 55 per cent, were persons who actually lost their jobs. The remainder were persons looking for first jobs, persons who had quit one job and were looking for another, or persons who were

re-entering the labor force after a period of nonemployment.

There was an increase in February in the percentage of unemployed adult men, from 6 to 6.3 per cent, and for married men, from 4.5 to 4.7 per cent. But these rates remained well below the peak levels during the 1943 and 1958 recessions, the Labor Department said.

Jobless rates remained about the same as in January for other subgroups—7.4 per cent for whites, 13.5 per cent for blacks, 8.1 per cent for adult women and 19.9 per cent for teen-agers.

The Labor Department said all 21 industries counted in its index for manufacturing employment reported decreases, as total manufacturing employment fell by 425,000 to 18.3 million, the lowest level since September of 1965.

Commerce Department analysts said the rising joblessness throughout industry showed that unemployment is spreading outward from the auto and construction industries through the rest of the economy.

"The broadness thing is very important, that doesn't sound good," he said.

## Expert Says U.S. Recession Is Deepest, Widest in History

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters)—The government's chief statistician, Julius Shiskin, told Congress today that the nation is in the midst of one of the worst recessions in history.

The commissioner of labor statistics told the Congressional Economic Committee that the 8.3-per-cent unemployment rate tells only part of the story.

For four months in a row, Mr. Shiskin said, 80 per cent of the industries in the United States have shown a decline in employment.

The committee chairman, Sen. Robert Humphrey, D-Minn., said that true unemployment today is 10.8 million people—not the 7.5 million listed in the official unemployment figures for February.

Mr. Shiskin said, "We are still in one of the deepest and most widespread recessions in American history."

"Discouraged" Jobless  
Mr. Shiskin said the 8.3-per-cent unemployment rate may stabilize or even decline—but the number of "discouraged" unemployed people is expected to rise.

The jobless workers in this category are not counted as part of the overall labor force. There are roughly 1.5 million people who say they would accept a job but are too discouraged to look for one since they believe they would not be able to find one.

Sen. Humphrey said discouraged workers plus people who only have part-time jobs, but who would accept full-time jobs,

must be added to the 7.5 million people listed by the government.

Using Sen. Humphrey's method of figuring the unemployment rate, the United States would have an 11-per-cent jobless rate, a member of Mr. Shiskin's staff said.

Mr. Shiskin conceded during the hearing that there is a controversy over the definition of unemployment, but he said his agency's way of figuring is the most objective method.

He added that the nation is "nowhere near yet the Great Depression of the 1930s" when unemployment soared as high as 25 per cent.

R&T Tax Cut Urged  
In another development, the Economic Committee recommended today an income-tax cut of up to \$35 billion—more than double President Ford's recommendation to bring the economy out of a recession.

A committee report prepared by the Democratic majority of the panel predicted that unemployment could go above 10 per cent this year and next without a big increase in consumer spending power.

The report was made to the congressional budget committees which oversee federal spending. The only bright spot seen in the economy by the Economic Committee was a reduction in the inflation rate this year.

Even with a big tax cut of \$35 billion to \$35 billion, the economy will remain sluggish well into 1976, the committee said.

However, with a large tax cut, the unemployment rate could drop to below 7 per cent by the end of 1976, the committee said.

"The committee also called for increased unemployment benefits, public service job programs, and anti-recession grants to states and local governments to help offset the effects of unemployment."

## Discount Rate In U.S. Cut By Half Point

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve Board today approved a reduction in the discount rate to 6.25 from 6.75 per cent for 10 of the 12 district banks. The rate reduction is effective next Monday.

The new rate will be the low since June 11, 1973, when the rate was raised to 6.5 from 6 per cent.

The Fed said it took its action "in view of the weakness in economic activity, the recent evidence of moderation in the rate of inflation and also to bring the discount rate into better alignment with other short-term interest rates."

## Prices and Volume Advance on NYSE

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT)—Stocks gained strongly today, further advancing their three-month rally and ignoring some unfavorable unemployment news.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.29 to 791.1, once again hitting a new high for the rally. About 970 issues gained while only 440 declined.

Volume totaled 26.93 million shares compared with 21.78 million yesterday.

As the stock market opened for trading, the Labor Department reported that the rate of unemployment in February was the same as in January.

Analysts continued to attribute buying basically to hope for an economic recovery in mid-year and current signs of a sharp slackening in the rate of inflation. The administration reported yesterday that wholesale prices declined in February for the third straight month.

Sony was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, closing at 10, up 5/8. Several moderate size blocks of the issue changed hands.

Ryder System was also active, closing at 5 1/4, up 1/2. A block of 100,000 shares of the issue traded at 4 3/4.

Abbott Labs fell 2 1/8 to 57 7/8. An anti-trust suit was expected against the company and Bristol-Myers alleging illegal pricing policies on infant formula baby milk. Bristol-Myers closed at 62 1/8, up 1/4.

In chemical issues, Du Pont gained 1 3/4 to 104 3/4. Union Carbide was 54 1/8, up 1. Monsanto 54 3/4, ahead 5/8 and Allied Chemical 35 5/8, up 5/8. Some of the issues had recently been weak in part on analysts' expectations of lower near-term earnings.

Among advancing blue chips

and glimmers, Halliburton rose 5 3/8 to 139 3/8. Eastman Kodak 1 to 92 7/8. Union Carbide 1 to 54 1/8. Digital Equipment 2 1/8 to 85 1/8. Texas Instruments 15 5/8 to 92 3/4 and Ingersoll-Rand 1 to 74 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.25 to 77.66.

The most active issue was Westates Petroleum, closing at 6 1/4, up 7/8, on volume of 110,









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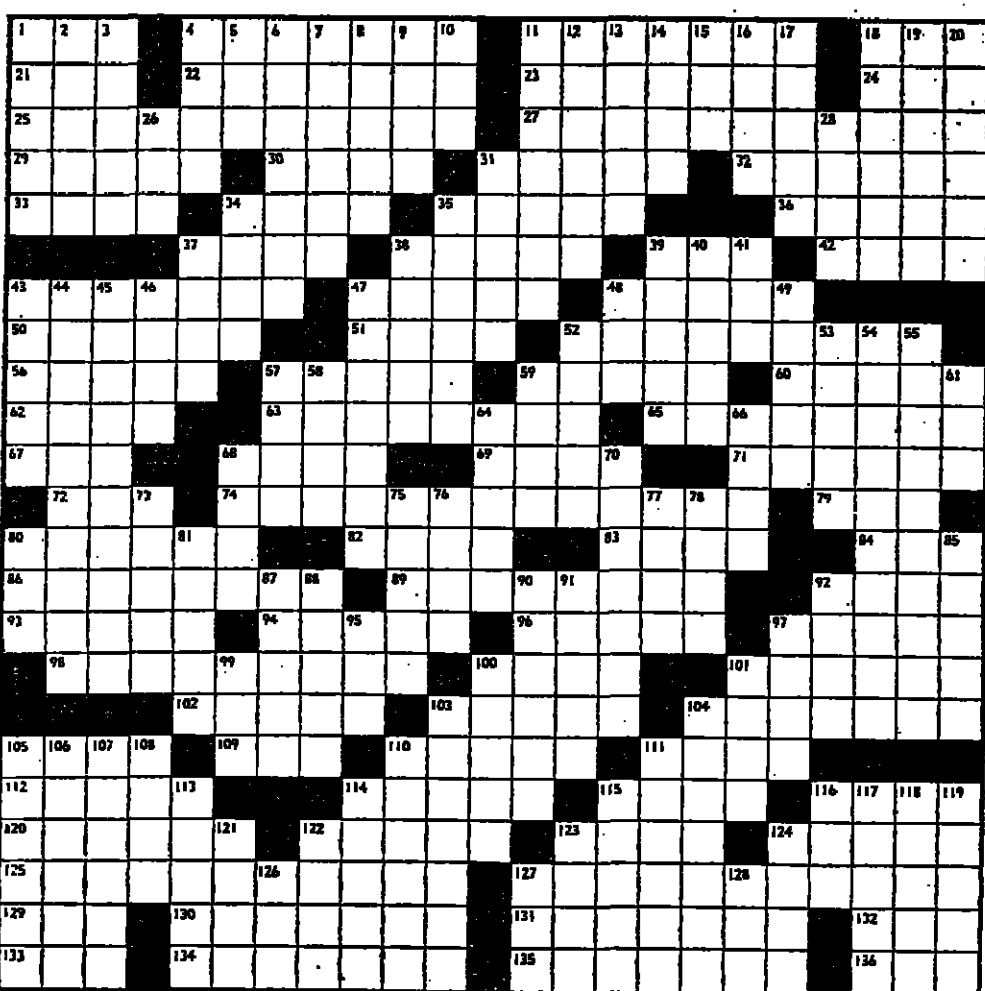
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
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EYESQUINTING—By Maura B. Jacobson



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## BOOKS

## HOW TO SAY NO TO A RAPIST—AND SURVIVE

By Frederic Storaska. Random House. 237 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

"How to Say No to a Rapist—And Survive" is today's revision of "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

The problem seems to be shifting from how to get a man to how to get away from him in one piece. As the battle of the sexes approaches a showdown, we may find our legal machinery too coarse for the delicate questions raised by a rape trial.

We may need something as sensitive to psychological nuances as the medieval courts of love before we can render the kind of justice a violated woman deserves.

"We're all wrong about rape," says Frederic Storaska, and he should know. He is the founder and executive director of the National Organization for the Prevention of Rape and Assault and consultant with the National Crime Prevention Institute.

He has lectured in every state in the country about rape and talked to many people who have suffered it or committed it. He seems to have a wealth of relevant literature and statistics at his fingertips.

We're wrong about how to prevent rape, according to Storaska. We've been telling women to scream and struggle, to learn the martial arts, to run, to carry weapons, to plead with the rapist or stun him with denunciations. But if you scream, the author contends, a rapist is likely to silence you by knocking you unconscious, struggling excites him.

You'll never be good enough at self-defense to throw a would-be rapist over your head and if you were, you wouldn't get the chance, for it's surprisingly difficult to kick a man where it counts. Your weapon would be in your purse—unless you wear a holster—and that is usually the first thing you drop when you are grabbed. Pleading is the rapist's pornography; denunciation only feeds the hatred he already feels for you.

The rapist is not the man you think he is, either. He is not a member of that ethnic minority to which mythology assigns him. In about nine out of 10 cases, the rapist and his victim belong to the same race. Nor is he likely to be that ominous-looking stranger who has been loitering about the neighborhood: 35 per cent of all reported rapes are perpetrated by the victim's dates. Another 35 per cent are acquaintances.

The best way to defend yourself against him, Storaska suggests, is to use "psychological karate"—to divert his hostility, to catch him off balance, to do the unexpected. Unbought your blouse if necessary while you try to think of something better. Pretend to play along so that his anger encounters no obstacle. And render him impotent by using the method that reduces so many normal men to that condition: Treat him as a "human being."

As a penultimate resort, the author says you can try to turn him off by picking your nose, scratching, belching, being flatulent, vomiting, urinating or defecating.

Storaska surprisingly ignores the possibility that the rapist may interpret any one of these actions as a slur and react accordingly. If you think you are in danger of death or serious injury, your last-ditch defenses are the eyeball press, which may blind or kill the rapist; the testicle squeeze, which should send him into shock; and the front-thrust kick, which may cripple his knee for life.

Sexual satisfaction, companionship and ego enhancement: that is what most rapists want, the author believes. He makes an exception for a second type "who might be called the '100-per-cent' rapist. This is the man who actually thinks women are 'asking for it,' that they 'want it,' whatever they say, however they act."

Storaska doesn't even try to explain the psychology of this type. Some readers will feel that his rather simplistic diagnosis of the first type is scarcely better. It may not matter: his commonsensical recommendations would seem to apply in any case.

We tend to think of rapes as being accompanied by nonsexual violence as well, and we are wrong again, according to the author. Seventy-six per cent of reported rapes are injury-free: 17.7 per cent include blows or kicks; 1.4 per cent involve injuries inflicted by guns; 7 per cent by knives. A per cent by blunt instruments. While he says that, in high-risk areas, only 85 out of 100,000 women are raped, he does not reconcile this figure with his own estimate that perhaps less than 1 out of every 100 rapes is reported.

Though he admits that reporting a rape to the police is usually an extremely unpleasant business, Storaska feels that women have an ethical obligation to do so in the hope that this will lead to apprehending the rapist.

Catching him, we learn, is one thing, while convicting him is another, for 65 per cent of all rape prosecutions fail. The author feels that juries are too ambivalent about sex to guarantee just decisions.

The fact that 18 per cent of alleged rapes turn out to be false claims has some influence here, too.

Storaska is better at describing defensive treatment of rapists. What about the rapist who has not taken "no" for an answer and has been caught and convicted? Putting him in jail, Storaska points out, will only teach him some new variations to try when he gets out.

He proposes instead a psychiatrically oriented treatment program. As reasonable as this may sound to some, it hardly seems to be an ideal deterrent. It love laughs at locks and keys, is not likely to be forestalled by the threat of psychiatry?

Anatole Brodyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

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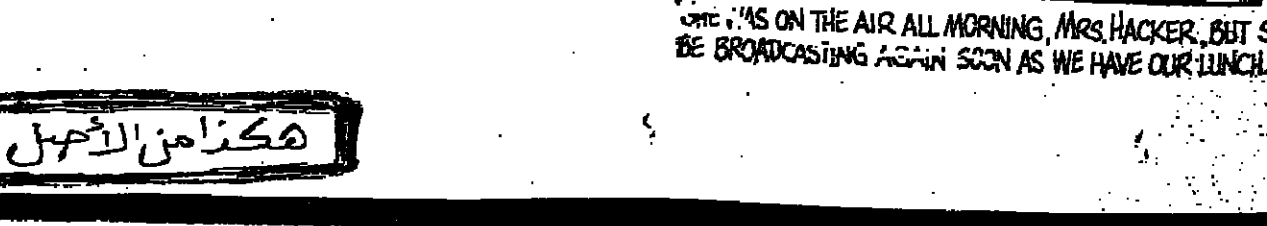
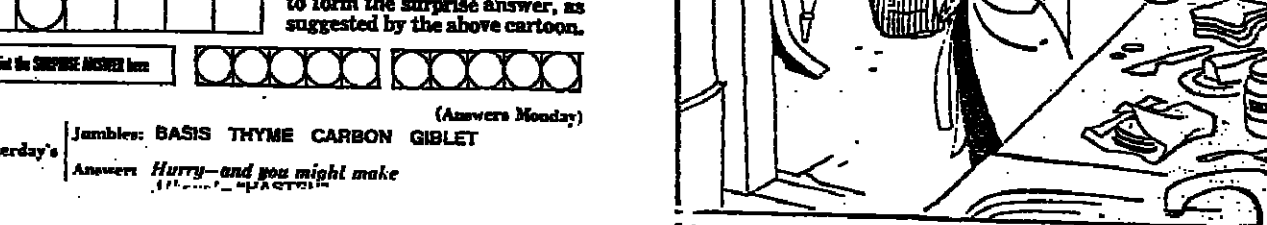
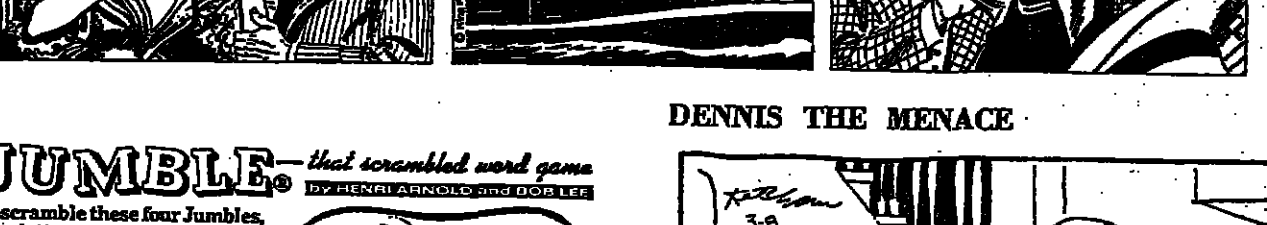
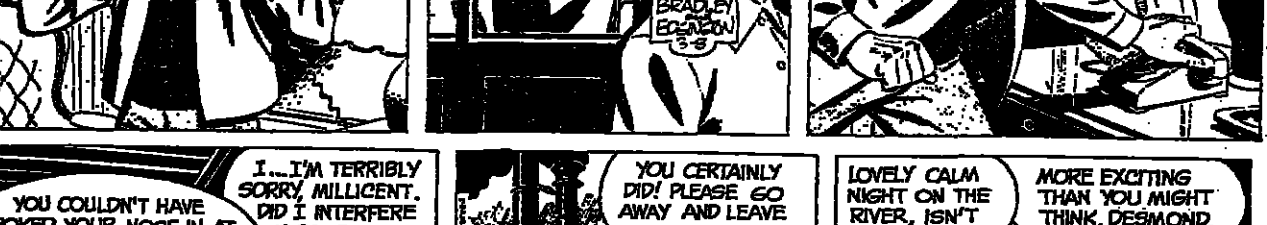
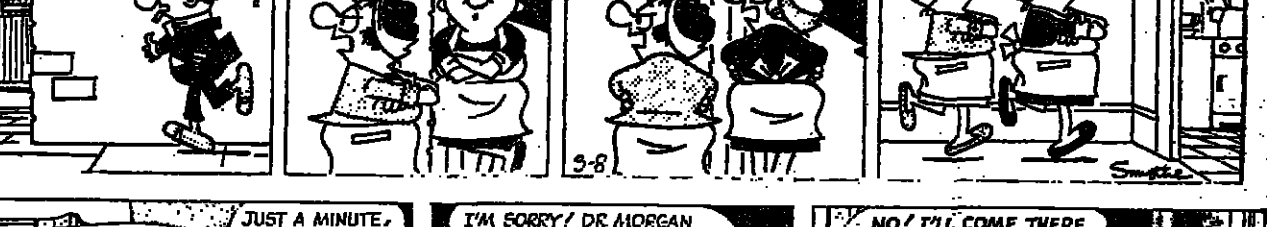
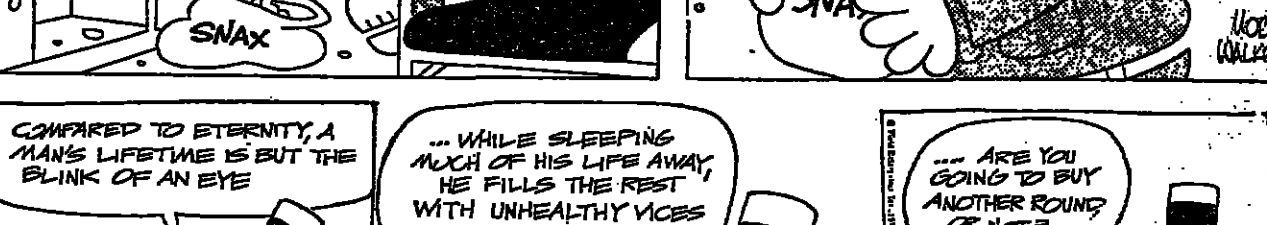
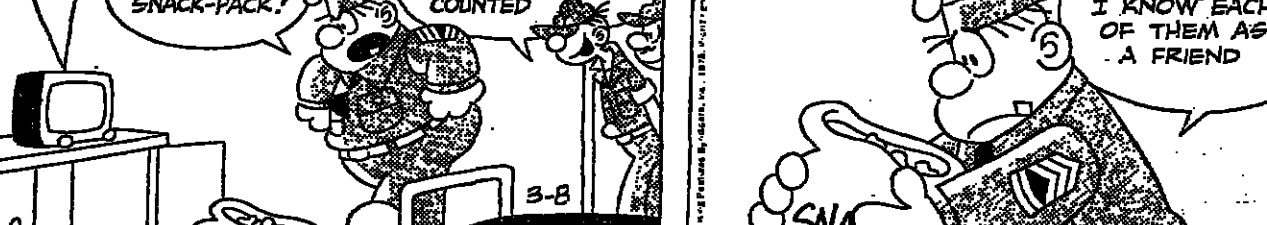
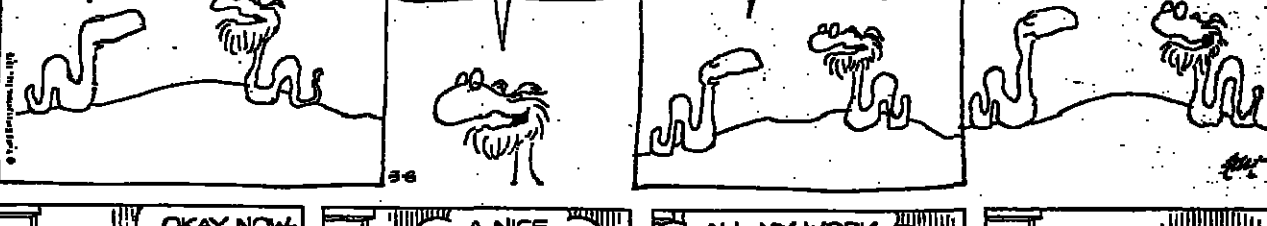
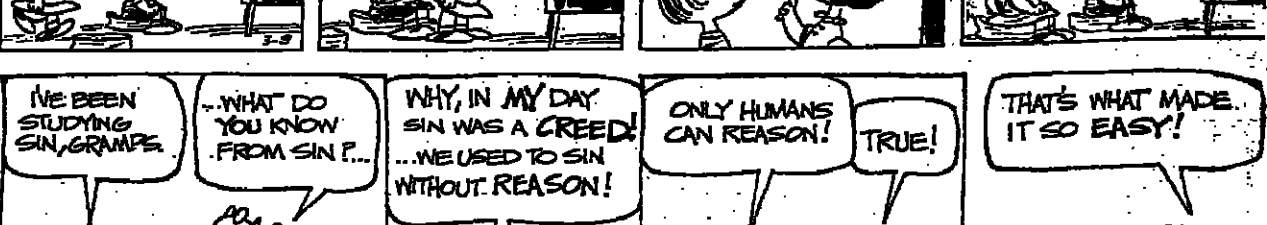
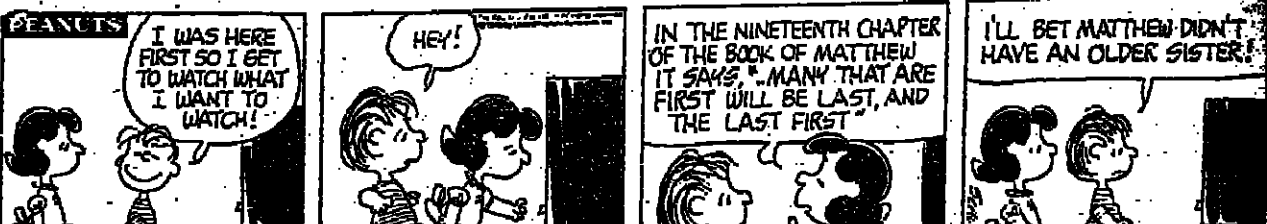
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## At Skating Championships Volkov Is 1st Russian To Win Men's Crown

**COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7 (UPI).**—Sergei Volkov won the 1975 World Figure Skating Championships, his first, bringing the honor to Soviet Union for the first time.

Volkov built up a lead of 4.4 points in the compulsory figures on Tuesday and skated conservatively but not mistake, in the short program on Wednesday and the skating yesterday to earn 13.5 and 23.35 points for the gold medal.

Let Vladimir Kovalev was 2nd with 27.0 and 23.8. Toller Cranston of Canada was fourth and American Eric Freny, 5th, with 23.0 and 22.9. Toller Cranston of Canada was fourth and American Eric Freny, 5th, with 23.0 and 22.9. Toller Cranston of Canada was fourth and American Eric Freny, 5th, with 23.0 and 22.9.

**Americans Second.**—Russian pair had 24.5 and 39.52 points, while 4-place Americans Colleen and Jim Mills had 24.5 and 39.52 points.

## rdon Tries by White as 1st Baseman

**NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).**—Virron, who lost his last game because he failed to make a play at first base, is a persistent man. This is a first baseman. Virron's manager, who has been in the outfield for White, said Lou Piniella, Elliott Madson, Bobby Bonds are there, he will have White at first as an exhibition opener against the Yankees.

Virron said, "I would like to be a first baseman. I don't know if I can first base, but we have to find out." Virron said he would like to be a first baseman. I don't know if I can first base, but we have to find out.

## NBA Results

**Thursday's Games**  
Chicago 85, Boston 78.  
San Antonio 104, Los Angeles 101.  
Milwaukee 107, Seattle 92.  
Phoenix 107, Portland 101.  
Dallas 107, Houston 101.  
New York 107, Philadelphia 101.  
Cleveland 107, Detroit 101.  
Washington 107, Miami 101.  
Indiana 107, Chicago 101.  
Atlanta 107, New Orleans 101.

## NHL Result

**Thursday's Game**  
New York Islanders 2, Los Angeles 1.  
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Boston 2, Montreal 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, New Jersey 1.  
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.  
New York Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Philadelphia 2, New York Islanders 1.  
New York Islanders 2, Los Angeles 1.  
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Boston 2, Montreal 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, New Jersey 1.  
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.  
New York Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Philadelphia 2, New York Islanders 1.

## WHA Results

**Thursday's Games**  
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.  
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, New Jersey 1.  
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.  
New York Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Philadelphia 2, New York Islanders 1.  
New York Islanders 2, Los Angeles 1.  
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Boston 2, Montreal 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, New Jersey 1.  
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.  
New York Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1.  
Philadelphia 2, New York Islanders 1.

## ABA Results

**Thursday's Games**  
New York 115, Los Angeles 101.  
Detroit 115, Philadelphia 101.  
Boston 115, Montreal 101.  
Pittsburgh 115, New Jersey 101.  
Washington 115, Philadelphia 101.  
New York Rangers 115, Philadelphia 101.  
Philadelphia 115, New York Islanders 101.  
New York Islanders 115, Los Angeles 101.  
Detroit 115, Philadelphia 101.  
Boston 115, Montreal 101.  
Pittsburgh 115, New Jersey 101.  
Washington 115, Philadelphia 101.  
New York Rangers 115, Philadelphia 101.  
Philadelphia 115, New York Islanders 101.

has been representing the Dutch in the World Figure Skating Championships.

Last year, she had her highest finish—third in the world meet at Munich. This year, the championship appears to have come to her.

Following the short program section of the 1975 world meet, the 19-year-old resident of California has a perfect nine ordinals, which means all nine judges felt she was the most efficient in both the compulsory figures on Wednesday and short program yesterday.

She also has built up 125.68 points, which gives her an almost unbreakable lead over second-place East German skater Christa Knaack, who was second with 26.5 ordinals and 120.70 points.

Defending champion Christine Knaack of East Germany was fourth among the 27 women, with 37 ordinals and 119 points, and Dorothy Hamill, the American who was second last year, was fifth with 37 ordinals and 119.25 points.

Deleew said she was glad to have the comfortable lead going into the free skating, where Knaack and Hamill are both considered much stronger.

"I think it will make me skate with a little less tension," she said. "I feel if I'm going to win it, it should be now."

In the short program, Deleew did nothing flashy and made no mistakes in performing the required moves—the axel, the double jump, a double loop jump, a combination, flying sit spin, camel spin, spin combination and circular step sequence.

"We slowed it down a bit after we saw Dorothy," said Deleew's coach, Doug Chapman. "As for the free skating, I doubt very much if we change anything major from the way we have practiced."



Bobby Bonds—from hitting little berries to major league baseballs in New York.

## Coast to Coast With Bobby Bonds

By Red Smith

**FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 7 (UPI).**—When Bobby Lee Bonds was a boy, he wanted to be a doctor. "Then I got my first report card," he says, "and realized I wasn't doctor material." In his family, sport was the obvious alternative.

His father had boxed professionally. Bobby, the first son, played football with the Kansas City Chiefs. Sister Rosie went to the 1964 Olympics with the American record in the hurdles. Bobby Lee ran 100 yards in 9.5 seconds for Riverside Polytechnic High in California; did 25 feet, 3 inches to win the state championship in the long jump; played football in football, and was the best baseball player.

"But the real athlete of the family," he insists, "was my second oldest brother David. He was a left-hander who could do anything—baseball, football, basketball, run on the track. Then he broke his collarbone and couldn't use his left arm much. The only one who didn't play anything was mother. She had polo most of her life."

The Yankees had finished their day's work and the outfielder got in exchange for Bobby Murcer had peeled off his pin-striped shirt. Then he removed the sweatshirt rather hastily for it was black with "San Francisco Giants" in orange letters across the broad chest.

"I started out as a Dodger fan," Bonds said, "probably because Jackie Robinson was the first black player. Then Willie Mays came along and I felt cordial toward the Giants because of him, but I was still a Dodger fan until 1962." He was 16 that year.

But on Dodgers

"I had \$5," he said, "and I needed \$4 more for a new baseball glove. When the Giants and Dodgers tied for the pennant, I bet the five on the Dodgers in the playoff. They lost, and I've hated the Dodgers ever since."

up old socks and wrap string around them, anything round. Or those little berries off the bushes, we'd throw them. As long as you hit it back you kept on batting. One miss and you were out. I played Little League and Pony League and just kept on playing ball.

"When did I decide I could play in the majors? First time I ever saw a major league game. It was in the Los Angeles Coliseum and I was 10. I watched them doing what I was doing in Little League and I told myself, 'I can do that.' Not that I ever thought I would be doing it."

"When do you learn to play ball? I hit 300 in Little League, but that's not the same as knowing how to hit. I like to think I'm still learning that. I'm enthused about playing in New York, especially about playing in front of crowds after Candlestick Park."

"Jim Ray Hart and I were fishing near my brother David's place when David came along. 'Hello, Yank,' he said. He always had some nickname for me, so I didn't pay any attention to that. 'I guess you haven't heard,' he said. 'You've been traded.' Very funny! I told him, and he said, 'to the Yankees for Bobby Murcer.' That surprised me a little because I wouldn't have thought he knew any Yankees by name."

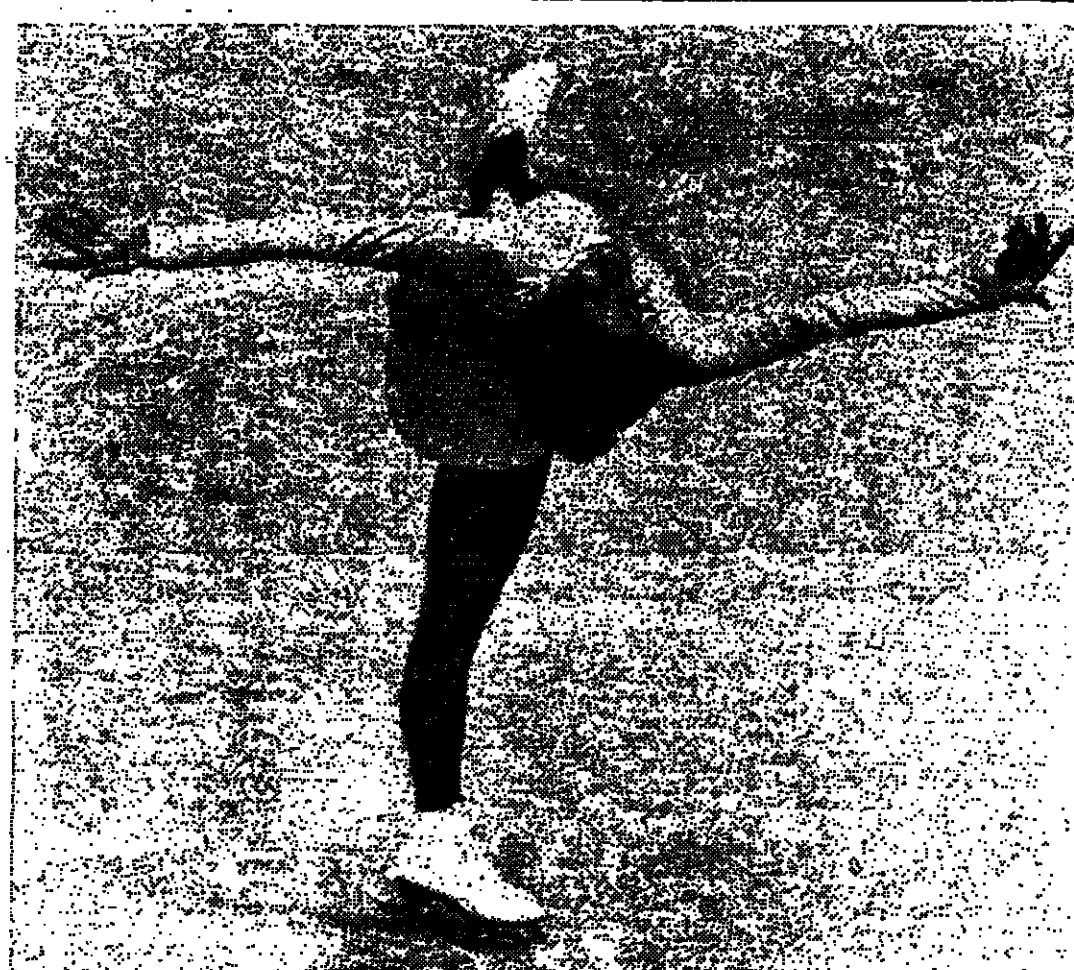
No Emotional Reaction

"You're supposed to call Gabe Paul right away," he said, and I knew for sure he'd never heard that name. "I was so astonished I just didn't have any emotional reaction to being traded. I already had my limit of striped bass, but fished a while longer anyway."

Sometimes the emotional reaction is slow to catch up with Bonds. Take June 25, 1968, when the Giants brought him up from Phoenix and he hit a grand slam in his first game in the majors. Nobody else has done that in this century.

"I flew up that morning," Bonds said, "and Herman Franks asked me if I wanted to play. I didn't, really, because I had been up all night in Phoenix helping my wife pack our things. But the Giants had a big crowd that day and I guess that stimulated me. I said yes, I'd like to play. When I hit the home run I knew it, of course, but I was so beat that was about all I knew."

"I was staying in the International Inn. Next morning at breakfast, I got a paper and pulled out the sports section and almost dropped my coffee cup. Wow! Was that what I did?"



Diane Deleew, representing the Netherlands, performs in figure skating program.

## Navratilova Plays Court

## Evert, Goolagong Paired in Tennis Semifinal

**BOSTON, March 7 (UPI).**—Chris Evert and Evonne Goolagong, two of the best players on the women's tennis tour, won their matches last night in the National Indoor Championships and will be paired in semifinal play.

Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia also won her quarterfinal match, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, over Britain's Virginia Wade, and will meet Australian Margaret Court,

who defeated Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-1, 7-5. Goolagong, the 23-year-old daughter of an Australian sheep shearer, moved into the semis with a 7-6, 6-4 victory over Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union in a match that was far easier than the score showed.

Evert's triumph was by an embarrassingly easy score of 6-0, 6-3 over fellow American Julie Heldman.

Goolagong faltered in her opening set against the 26-year-old Morozova, finally winning a 6-3 tiebreaker. Morozova played the brilliant Australian to a stalemate through three games of the second set before her service was broken.

Evert won nine straight games before Heldman took the 10th as a result of a long Evert job. Heldman went on to win two of the next three games. But Evert regained concentration to sweep the final two games and the match.

Concentration played the major role in Navratilova's victory over Wade. The young Czech "lost concentration after winning so easily in the first set. I always do that when I win the first set," she found her composure in the third set, breaking Wade's service to win the match, 7-5.

## Boycott Threatened

**NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).**—Top women tennis professionals are prepared to boycott the U.S. Open Championships at Forest Hills this year unless a faster playing surface is used for the tournament at the West Side Tennis Club.

At a meeting yesterday in Boston, 32 members of the Women's Tennis Association said they preferred a synthetic surface, Sportex, over the Har-Tru composition clay courts that will be installed for the first time at this year's championships. The event used to be played on grass.

"We have not said we would boycott," Chris Evert, the first vice-president of the association and the world's top-ranking player, said by phone from Boston, where the women are involved in the National Indoor Championships. "But that was the general feeling. All of the girls, without taking a vote, agreed to play another tournament rather than play on clay at Forest Hills."

Evert said the association was seeking to have the Sportex synthetic surface, which plays considerably faster than clay, laid over the Har-Tru courts for the open.

Bill Talbert, the tournament director, said such a move was impossible. Talbert also chided the women professionals for their attitude.

"The U.S. Open was the open that first did for them what they wanted—equal money," he said. "If the U.S. Open has so little meaning that they aren't concerned, what are we all doing? If they play Har-Tru, I can't believe it's going to hurt them that much."

## Courtney Leads Citrus Golf With 6-Under-Par 66

**ORLANDO, Fla., March 7 (UPI).**—Chuck Courtney scored a six-under-par 66 yesterday to lead the opening round of the \$200,000 Citrus Open Golf Tournament by a stroke.

He collected seven birdies against one bogey on the strength of some sharp shooting on the tight and pine-studded layout at Rio Pinar Country Club. Courtney had five birdie putts of six feet or under, including one 10 inches away.

Pat Fitzsimons, who won his first tournament at the Los Angeles Open earlier this year, finished at 67 with five birdies and no bogeys to share second after 18 holes with Mark Hayes. Defending champion Jerry Heary had an even-par 72. Brian (Buddy) Alin, the 1973 Citrus winner, was far off the pace at 79.

Australian Bruce Crampton was in with a 68, two strokes behind the leader, along with a pack including Jim Dent, Mike Reesor, Larry Hinson, Rick Masengale, Hale Irwin and George Archer.

Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller, a three-time winner already this season, are not competing.

## Basketball Choices Stir Bitterness

**NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).**—The NCAA made some enemies yesterday among the nation's top independent basketball teams as it named the field for its National Championship Tournament. The National Collegiate Athletic Association selected only five independent teams and, for the first time, invited seven conference teams that did not win their leagues. The NCAA increased its field to 33 teams, seven more than in previous years.

The independents selected were Marquette, with a 21-3 won-lost record; Notre Dame (18-8); Cincinnati (21-5); Utah State (21-5), and Creighton (20-5). NCAA berths await two teams each from the Big 10, Missouri Valley, West Coast Athletic, Pacific-8, Big Eight, Southeastern and Atlantic Coast Conferences.

If the NCAA failed to make friends with Memphis State, Oral Roberts, South Carolina, Southern Illinois and Seton Hall—independents that normally might have been picked—it left a strong helping of talent for the National Invitation Tournament.

The NIT committee quickly grabbed Southern Illinois and Oral Roberts, in addition to naming Princeton, the Ivy League runnerup, and Oregon from the Pacific-8 Conference. The 16-team NIT begins March 15 at Madison Square Garden, the same day first-round NCAA tournament play begins at eight sites throughout the nation.

Although Marquette was selected by the NCAA, Al McGuire, the outspoken Warrior coach, championed the cause of the shunned independents.

At a news conference at the school, McGuire said, "The NCAA is worried about picking competitors for conferences and not about head coaches or student athletes. It's an indication that the NCAA would like to sell all of its members in conferences. That would make it easier for them to run all their businesses a lot more orderly than it is now."

## Troublesome in 1970

McGuire was troublesome in 1970 when the NCAA placed Marquette in a regional playoff not to McGuire's taste. He withdrew from the NCAA, brought his team to New York and won the NIT.

McGuire made this point: Michigan, which may be the best and NCAA representative from the Big 10 Conference, was beaten this season by Southern Illinois by 20 points.

Because teams from the same conference are prohibited from playing in the same bracket, the NCAA was forced into some strange first-round pairings. Of the four berths allotted to Eastern College Athletic Conference teams, two were assigned to the East Regional and one each to the Midwest and West Regional. The representative from the New York metropolitan area was perhaps the unluckiest. It will



Seton Hall and St. John's players tangle toward ball during ECAC tournament semifinal. St. John's won, 76-64.

have to play at Oral Roberts against powerful Louisville, the Missouri Valley Conference champion.

In awarding two berths to some of the conferences, the NCAA didn't have to wait for championships to be decided. It selected Alabama (22-3), the Southern Conference leader, and Kentucky (21-4), the runnerup, and the University of California, Los Angeles, which has clinched at least a tie for the Pacific-8 title, and Oregon State (18-9), currently second.

The two spots for the Atlantic Coast Conference will be settled by a tournament that began yesterday. The NCAA didn't specifically limit itself to selecting a second-place team. Should North Carolina State, the defending champion, lose in the ACC Tournament, it could still be chosen.

## College Basketball

**ACC Tournament**  
Clemson 78, Duke 76.  
No. Carolina 101, Wake Forest 100.  
No. Carolina St. 91, Virginia 85.  
**ECAC Tournament**  
Boston Coll. 68, Connecticut 58.  
Holy Cross 62, Providence 52.  
Rutgers 60, St. Peter's 53.  
St. John's 78, Seton Hall 64.  
**Southern Conference**  
Purdue 82, William-Mary 55.  
**NCAA Division 3 Tourney**  
Wittenberg 71, Biram 45.  
Salem  
Louisville 83, Dayton 67.  
Southwest  
Tulsa 91, Oral Roberts 85.

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